2009 Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational

services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey Records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupations, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey Estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey Users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary Data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence Rate Calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence Rate Calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2009 Summary Data

All Industries

- There were 83,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2009 in all industries, including state and local government.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 3.8.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2009 was 3.6, unchanged from 2008.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 23.2. The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 15.8 in 2009, a statistically significant increase over 2008.

Private Industry

- The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2009 was 3.5 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*.
- There were 66,400 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2009.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2009 was 3.3.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2009 was 22.4. The incidence rate of 2.8 for hearing loss was statistically significantly reduced in 2009 from 2008. The incidence rate of 15.7 for the all other illnesses category was an increase over 2008.
- There were 4,200 nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2009; 69.0 percent, of these cases were in the all other illnesses category.

Private Industry Good-Producing Sectors

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 4.7 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sector was statistically significantly reduced from 2008.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for manufacturing was statistically significantly reduced in 2009 from 2008.
- There were 18,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2009, statistically significantly reduced from 2008.
- The goods-producing major industry sectors of natural resources and mining and manufacturing had statistically significantly fewer nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 than in 2008.
- The goods-producing sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) and manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) had fewer nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 than in 2008.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 4.2, significantly reduced from 2008.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for manufacturing in 2009 was statistically significantly reduced from 2008.

Private Industry Service-Providing Sectors

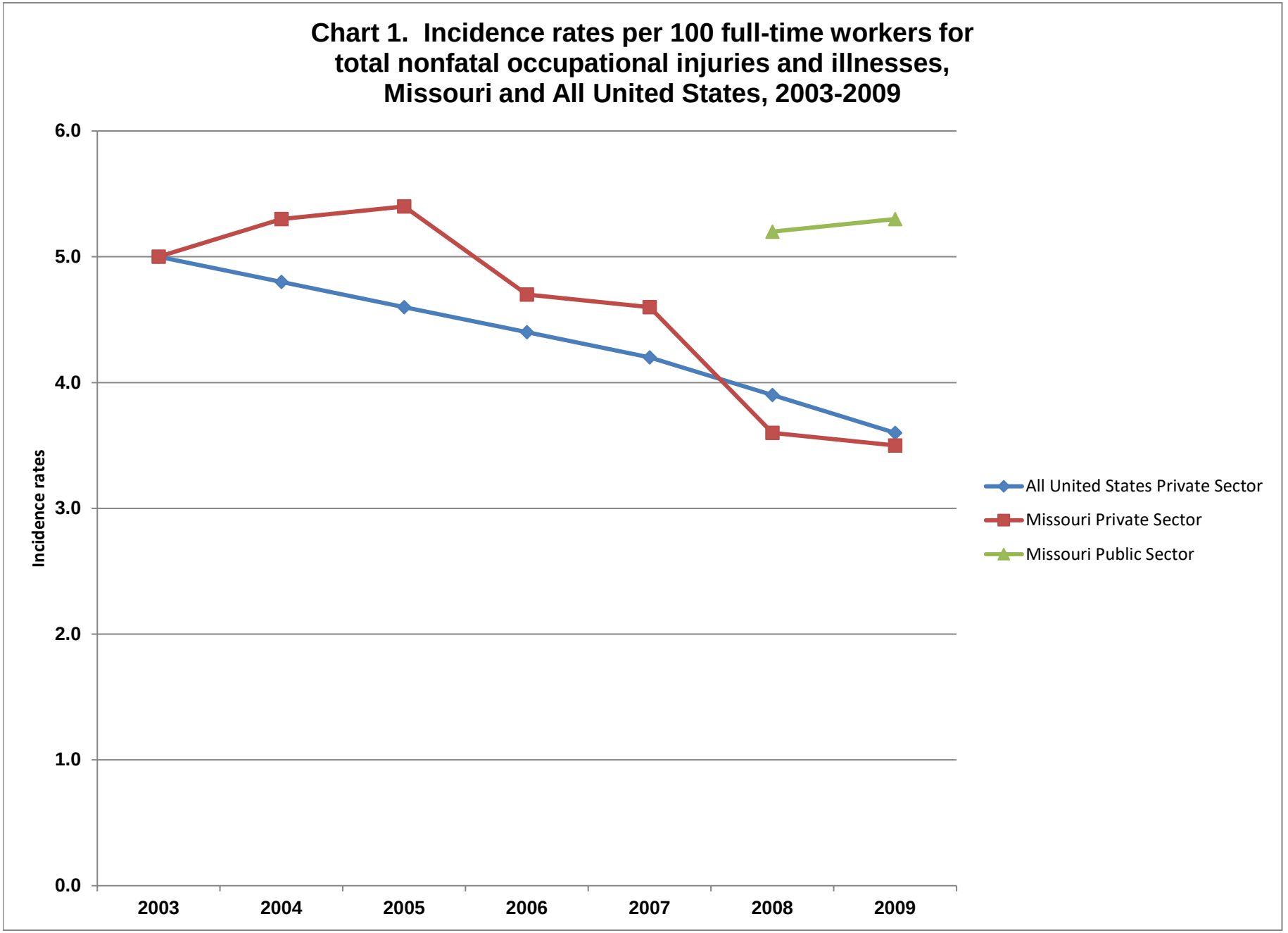
- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.3 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the leisure and hospitality major industry sector was statistically significantly increased in 2009 from the 2008 rate.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) was statistically significantly increased in 2009 from the 2008 rate.

- There were 48,400 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2009.
- The private industry service-providing major industry sector trade, transportation, and utilities had statistically significantly fewer nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 than 2008.
- The leisure and hospitality major industry sector had more nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 than in 2008.
- The private industry service-providing sector accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) had significantly more nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 compared to 2008.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 3.1.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for the leisure and hospitality service-providing major industry sector was significantly increased in 2009 over 2008.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) was significantly increased in 2009 over 2008.

Government

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for state and local government was 5.3 and the incidence rate for local government was 4.8 in 2009.
- There were 17,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in state and local government. There were 11,000 *injuries and illnesses* in local government.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for state government public administration was statistically significantly increased in 2009 over 2008.
- State government public administration had statistically significantly more nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2009 than in 2008.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for state and local government was 5.0. The rate for local government was 4.5.
- There were 16,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in state and local government. There were 10,200 *injuries* in local government.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for state government public administration was statistically significantly increased in 2009 over 2008.
- The number of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in state government public administration was increased in 2009 over 2008.
- State and local government had an incidence rate of 28.0 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses*. Local government had an incidence rate of 37.7 for occupational *illnesses*.

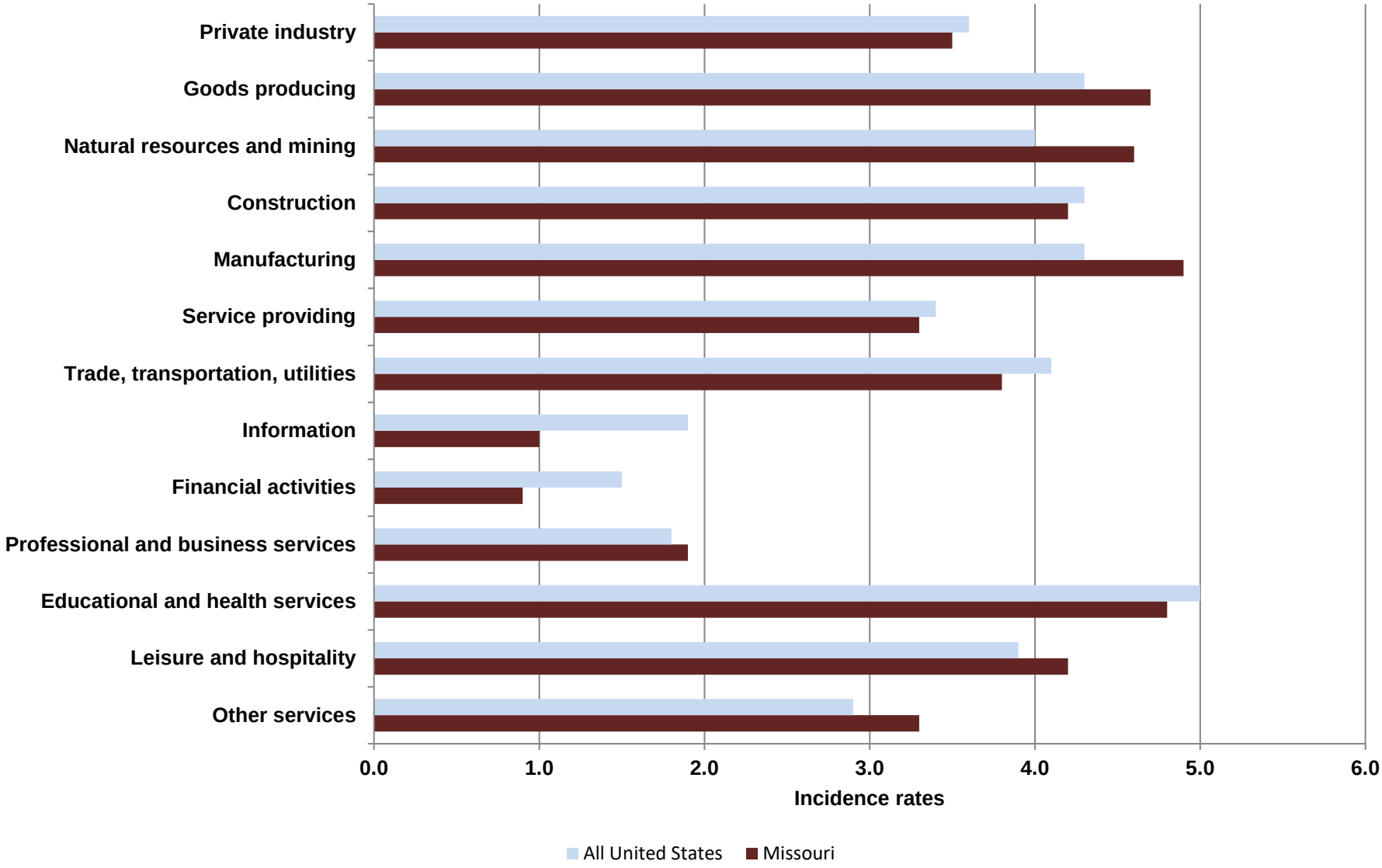
Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
All United States Private Sector		5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6
Missouri Private Sector		5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.5
Missouri Public Sector							5.2	5.3

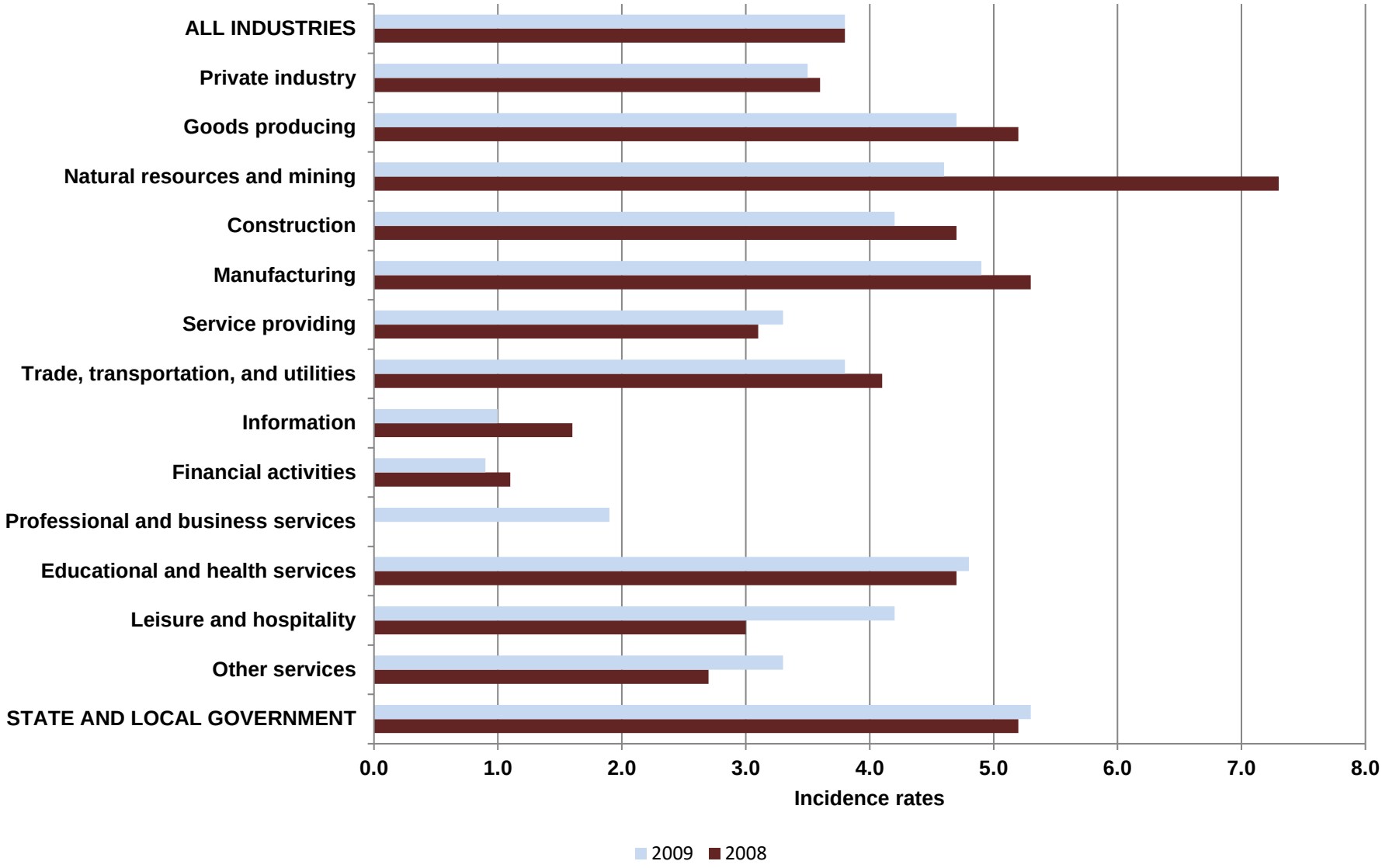
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	Missouri	All United States
Other services	3.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	4.2	3.9
Educational and health services	4.8	5.0
Professional and business services	1.9	1.8
Financial activities	0.9	1.5
Information	1.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, utilities	3.8	4.1
Service providing	3.3	3.4
Manufacturing	4.9	4.3
Construction	4.2	4.3
Natural resources and mining	4.6	4.0
Goods producing	4.7	4.3
Private industry	3.5	3.6

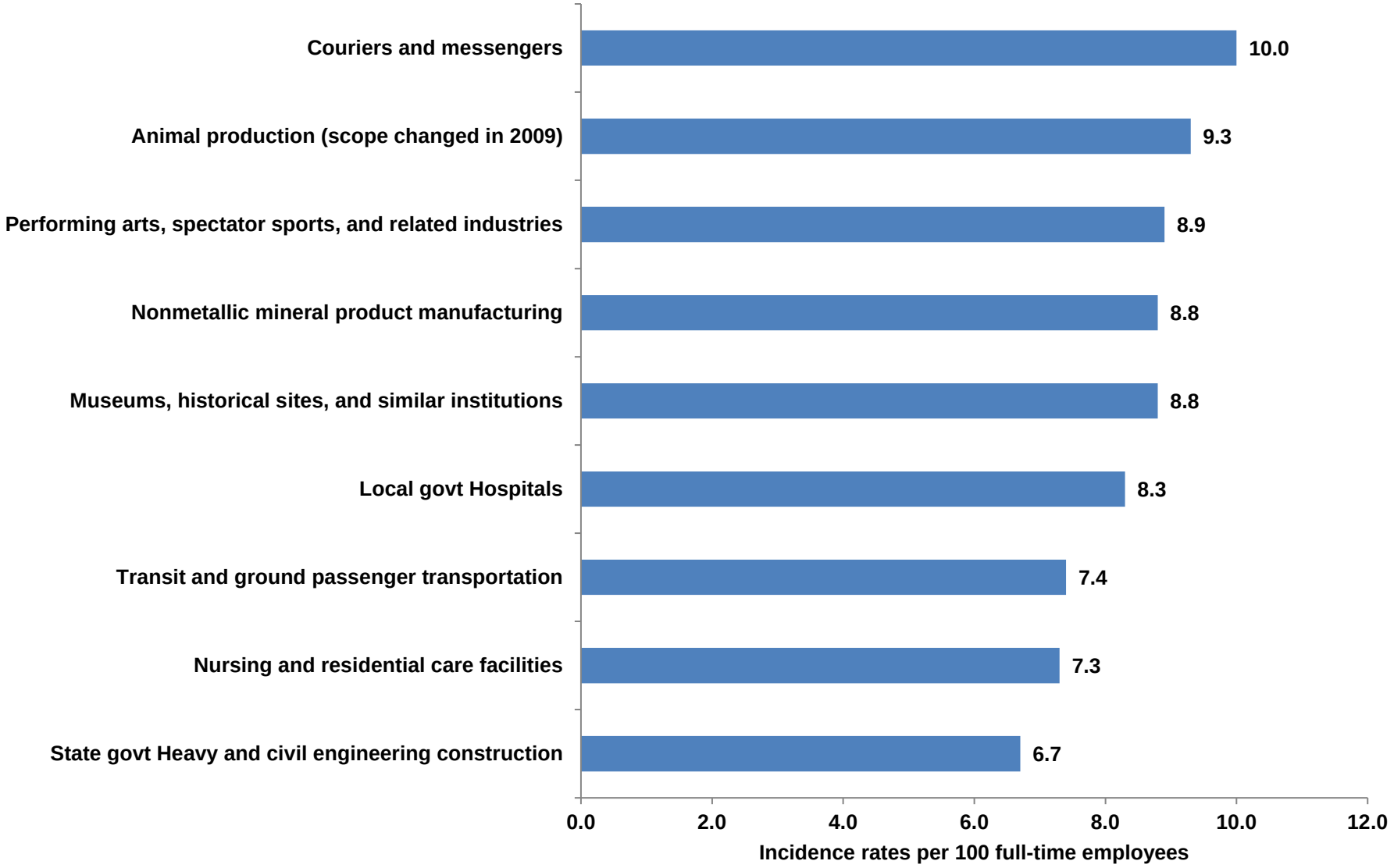
Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri, 2008 & 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2008	2009
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.3
Other services	2.7	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	3.0	4.2
Educational and health services	4.7	4.8
Professional and business services	.	1.9
Financial activities	1.1	0.9
Information	1.6	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.1	3.8
Service providing	3.1	3.3
Manufacturing	5.3	4.9
Construction	4.7	4.2
Natural resources and mining	7.3	4.6
Goods producing	5.2	4.7
Private industry	3.6	3.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.8	3.8

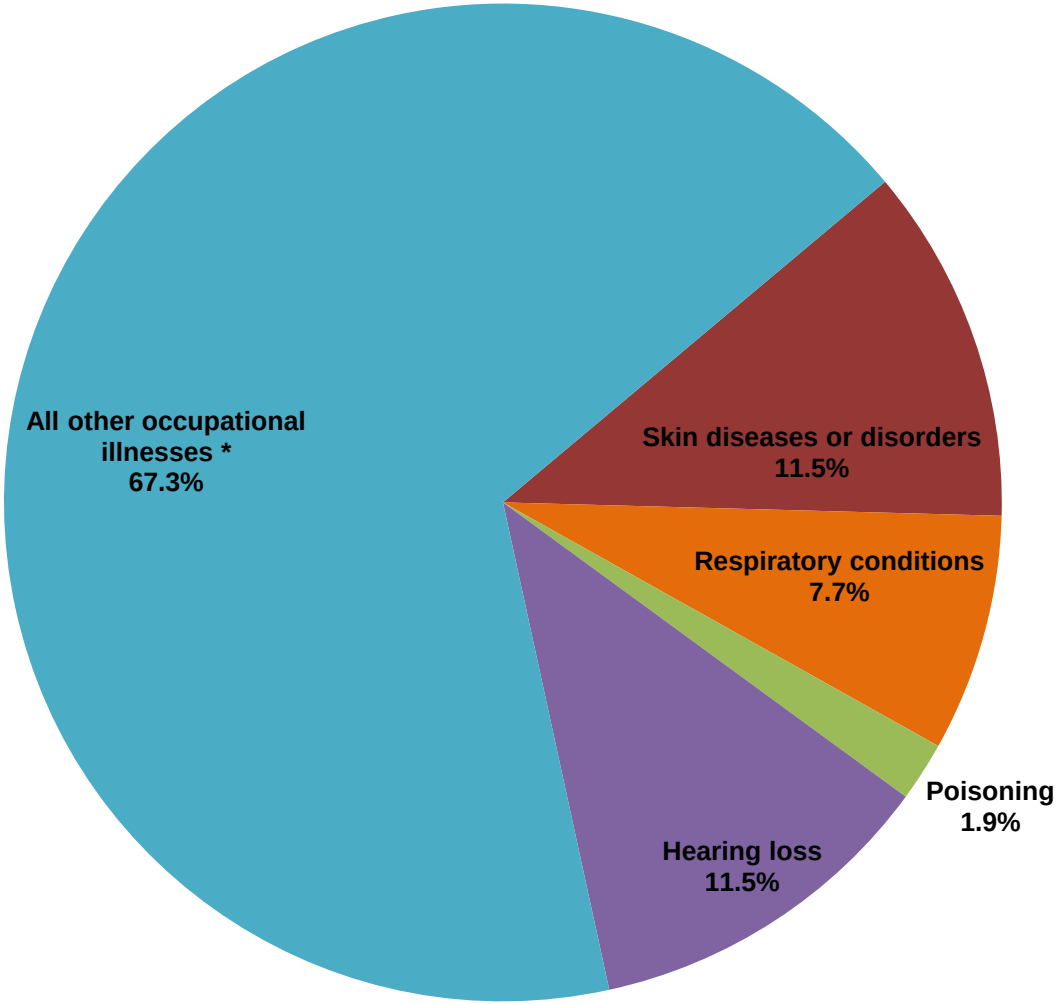
Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

State govt Heavy and civil engineering construction	6.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	7.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	7.4
Local govt Hospitals	8.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	8.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	8.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	8.9
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)	9.3
Couriers and messengers	10.0

Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all industries, 2009



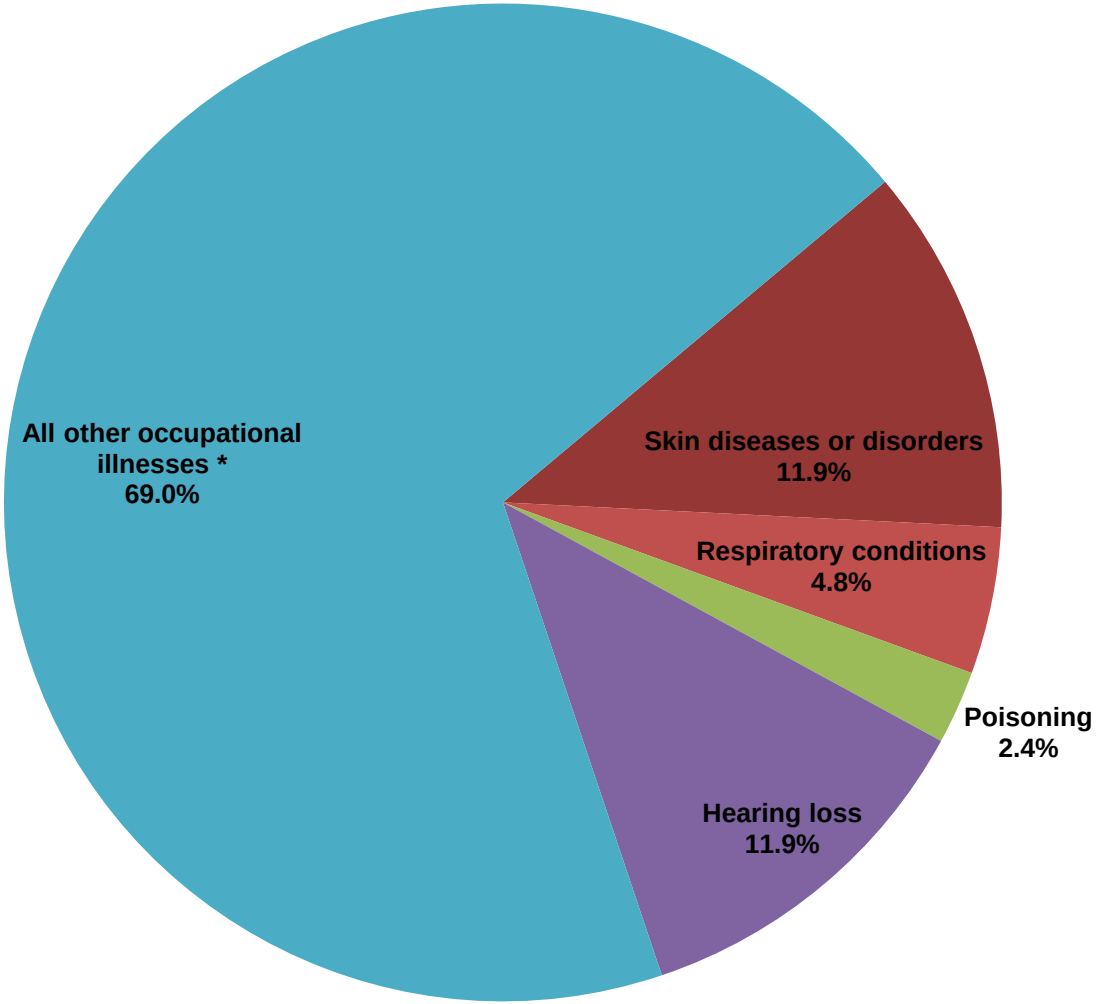
* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.5
All other occupational illnesses *	2.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.4
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	3.5

Skin diseases or disorders	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.5

Chart 6. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

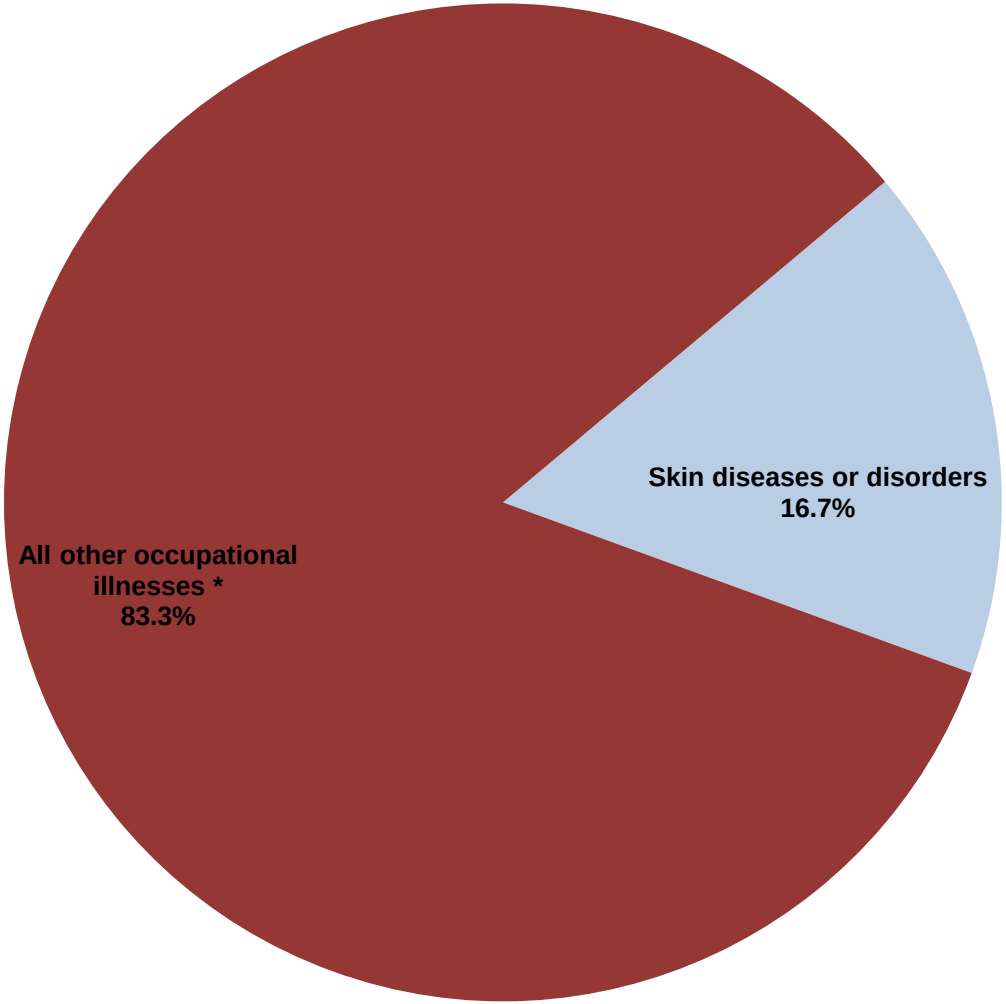
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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Respiratory conditions	0.2
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.5
All other occupational illnesses *	2.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.4
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	3.5

Skin diseases or disorders	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.5

Chart 7. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2009



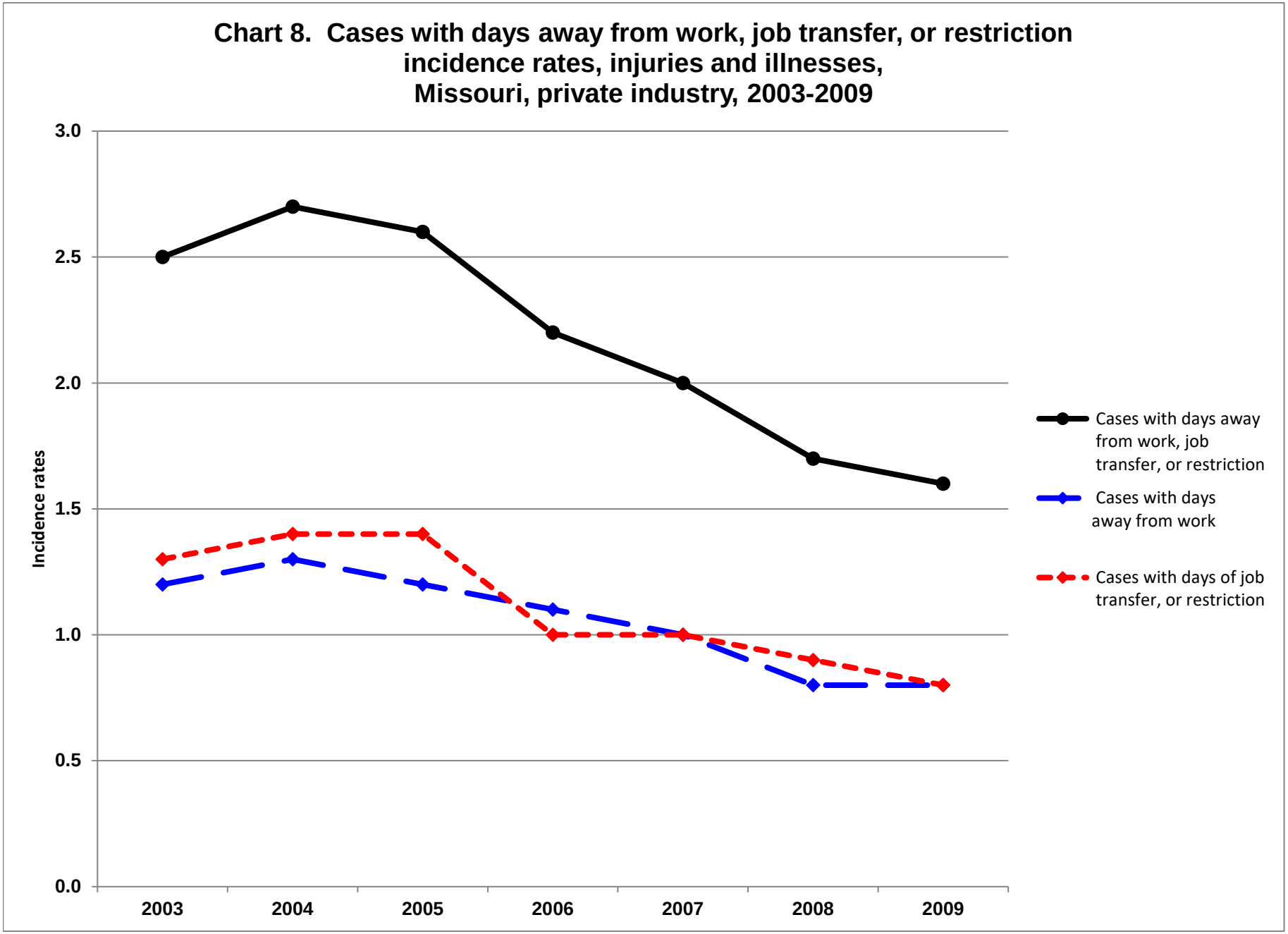
* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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Respiratory conditions	0.2
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.5
All other occupational illnesses *	2.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.4
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	3.5

Skin diseases or disorders	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.5

Chart 8. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	
Cases with days away from work	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							1.7	1.6
Cases with days away from work							0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction							0.9	0.8

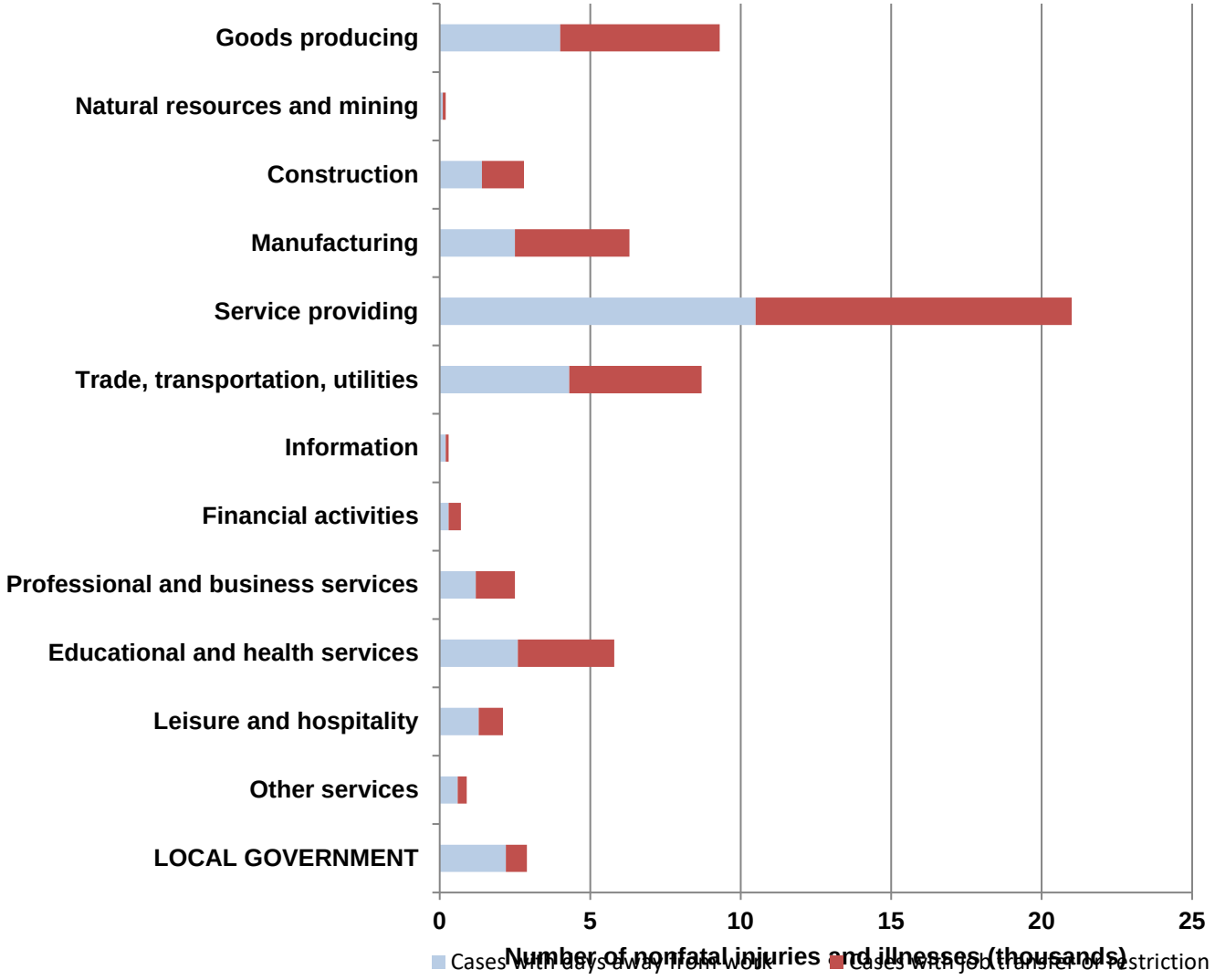
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							1.9	1.4

Cases with days away from work	0.7	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction	1.1	0.6

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						2.5	.
Cases with days away from work						0.5	.
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						2.0	.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.5	1.3
Cases with days away from work						0.9	1.0
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						0.7	0.3

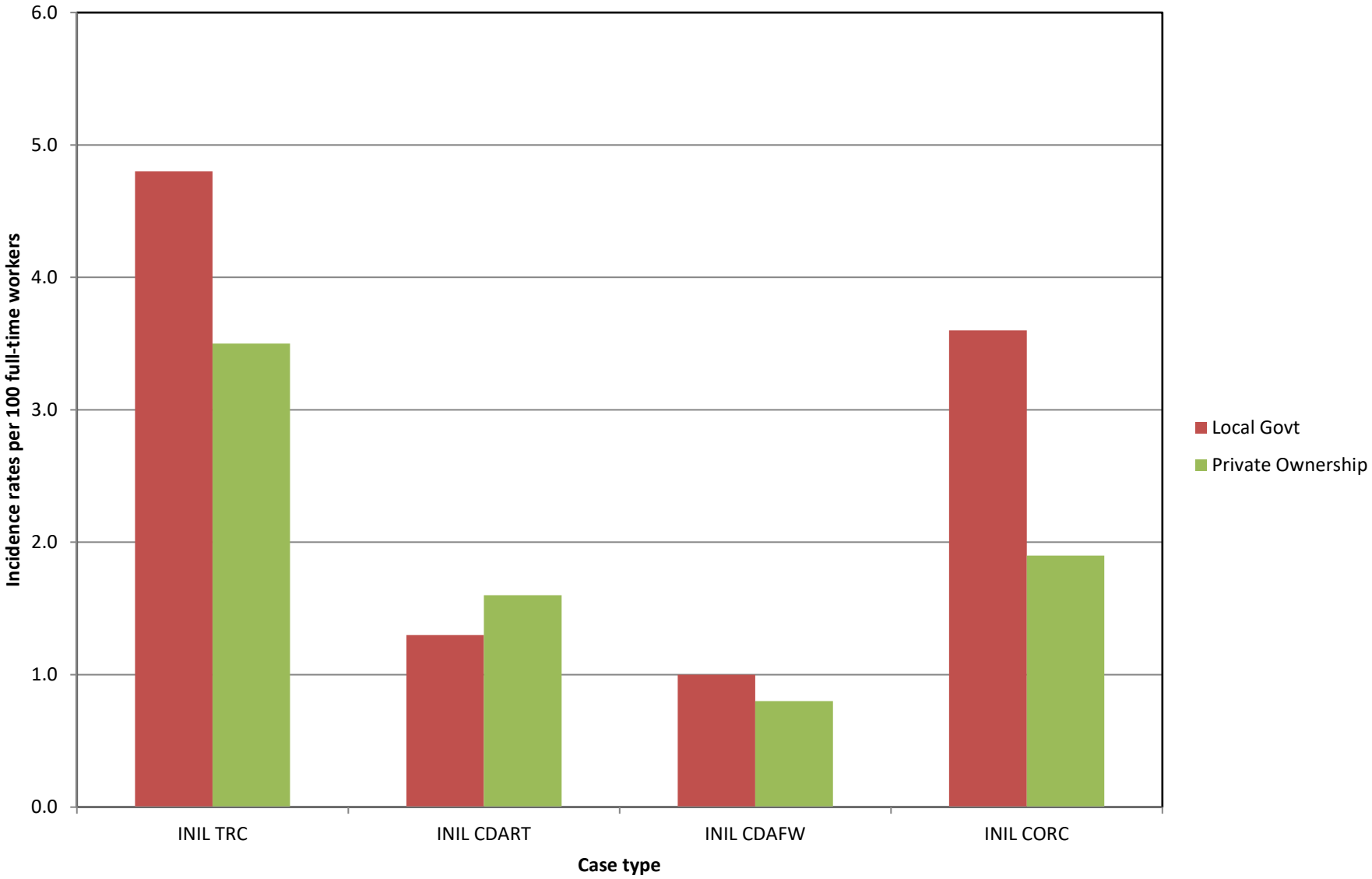
Chart 9. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	DAFW	DJTR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	0.7
Other services	0.6	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	1.3	0.8
Educational and health services	2.6	3.2
Professional and business services	1.2	1.3
Financial activities	0.3	0.4
Information	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, utilities	4.3	4.4
Service providing	10.5	10.5
Manufacturing	2.5	3.8
Construction	1.4	1.4
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1
Goods producing	4.0	5.3

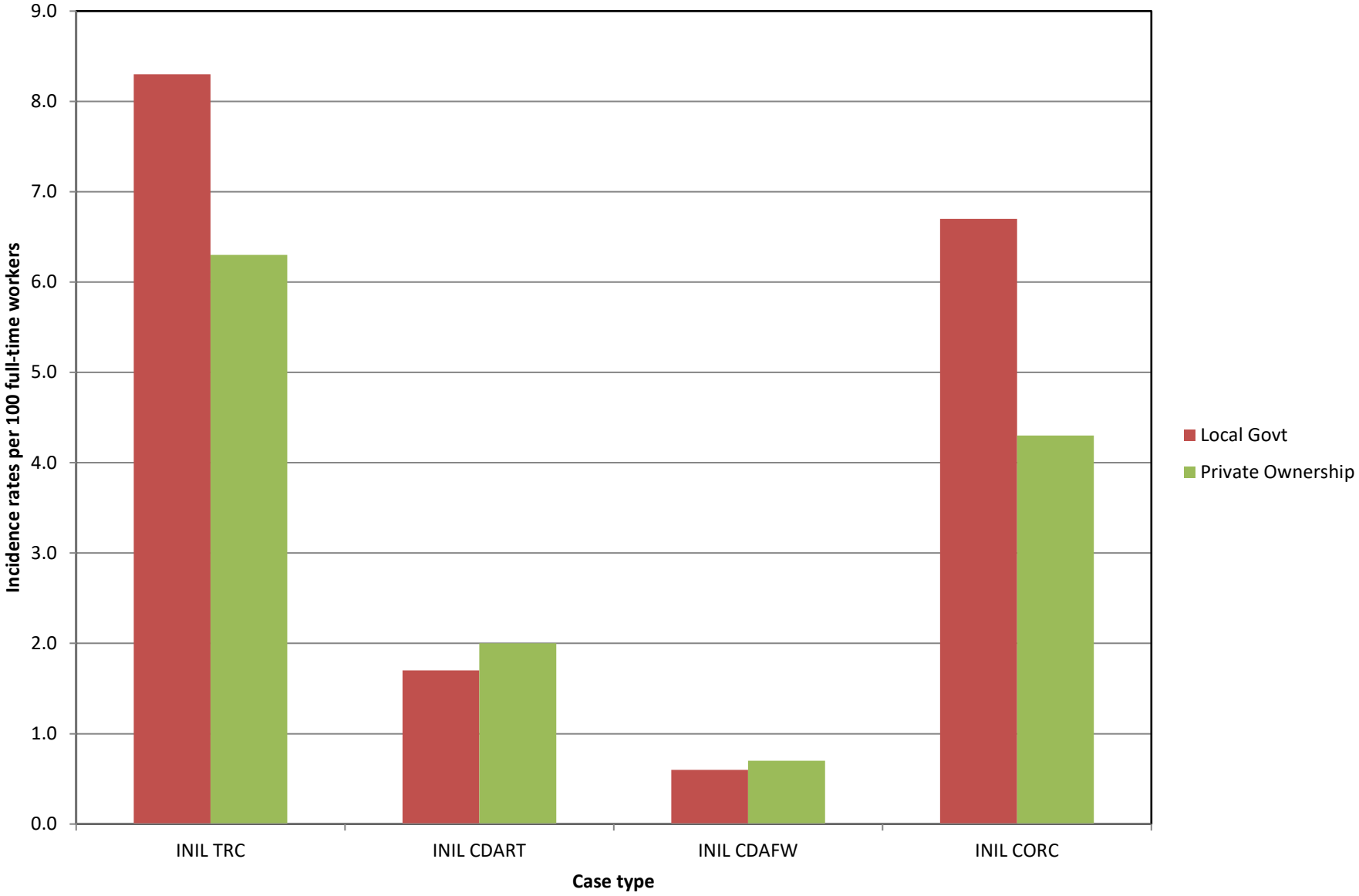
Chart 10. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2009



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	000000	282.7	4.8	1.3	1.0	3.6
Private Ownership	000000	2,239.0	3.5	1.6	0.8	1.9

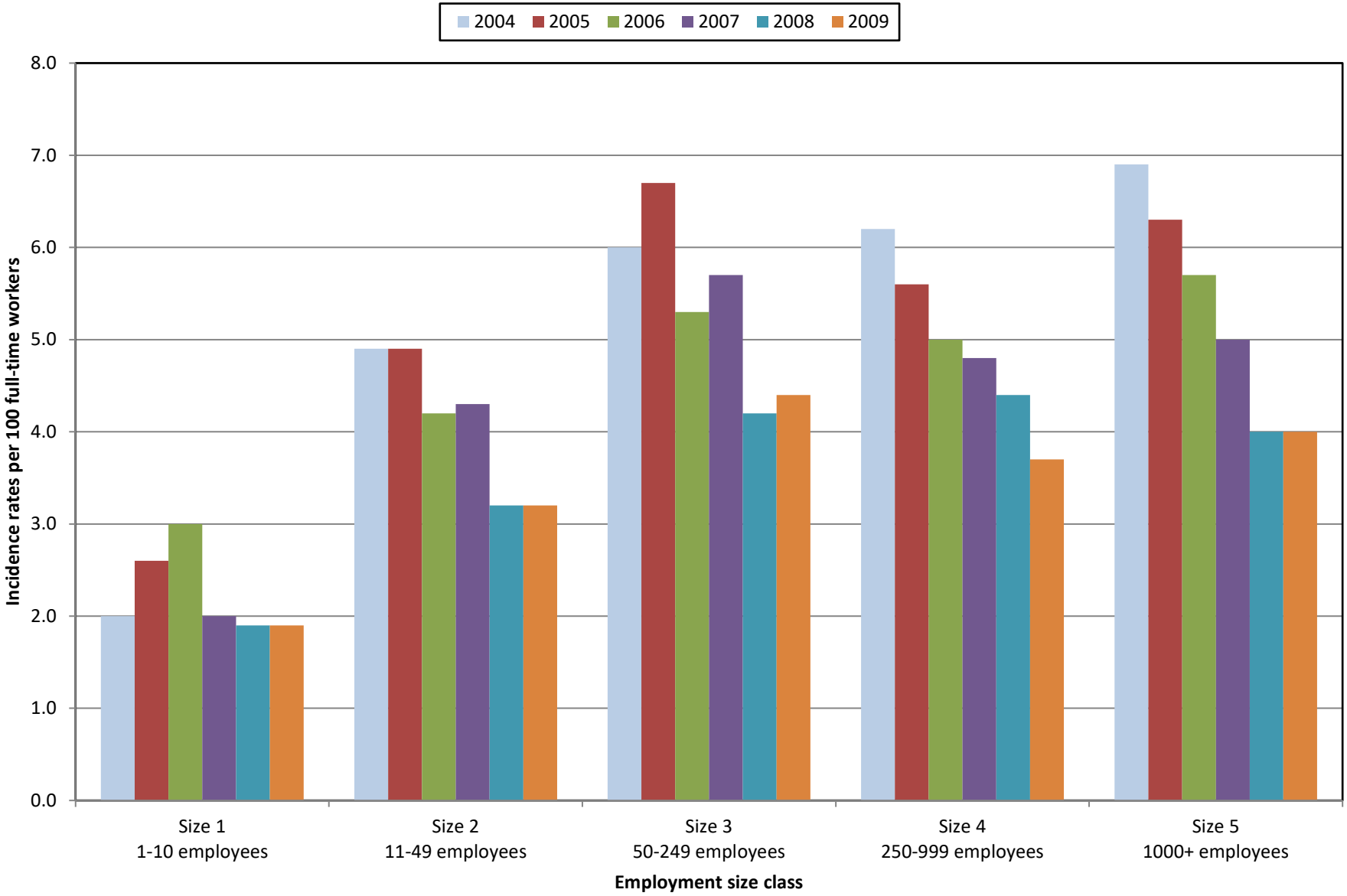
Chart 11. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Hospitals (NAICS 622) by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2009



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	622000	19.1	8.3	1.7	0.6	6.7
Private Ownership	622000	109.1	6.3	2.0	0.7	4.3

Chart 12. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Size class, Missouri, 2004-2009



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Year	Ownership	TEI	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2004	50	000000	2.0	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.9
2005	50	000000	2.6	4.9	6.7	5.6	6.3
2006	50	000000	3.0	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.7
2007	50	000000	2.0	4.3	5.7	4.8	5.0
2008	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.0
2009	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.0

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[6]		2,618.6	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.2
Private industry[6]		2,239.0	3.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.9
Goods-producing[6]		416.4	4.7	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.3
Natural resources and mining[6,7]		12.4	4.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[6]	11	7.8	5.7	2.3	0.9	1.4	3.3
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[6]	112	3.2	9.3	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.9
Mining[7]	21	4.7	3.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[8]	212	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4
Construction		131.7	4.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
Construction	23	131.7	4.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	3.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	5.1	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.9
Manufacturing		272.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.5
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.5
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	5.2	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.7
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	5.0	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	5.7	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.9
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	4.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.9
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2009 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction: Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	3.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	5.3	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	8.8	3.4	--	0.9	5.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	6.3	3.3	1.3	1.9	3.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	5.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.0
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	3.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	6.5	2.6	0.8	1.8	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	4.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.2
Service-providing		1,822.6	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		527.4	3.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.8
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.5
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	2.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	3.0	2.9	--	2.6	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	1.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	1.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	5.7	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	3.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.1
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.9	([10])	([10])	([10])	0.9
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	3.2	1.2	1.0	--	2.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	([10])	1.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	4.8	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.7
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	5.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	4.4
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	85.6	4.8	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction: Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases

Rail transportation[9]	482	--	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5
Truck transportation	484	39.3	4.2	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	7.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	5.1
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	10.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.0
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	4.5	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.5
Utilities	22	12.6	5.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.0
Utilities	221	12.6	5.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.0
Information		61.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Information	51	61.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	([10])	0.7
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	([10])	0.3
Financial activities		159.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	([10])	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	0.3	([10])	--	([10])	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	3.4	2.6	0.4	--	0.8
Professional and business services		331.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	--	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	2.5

Education and health services		375.3	4.8	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.8
Educational services	61	48.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.2	3.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.7
Hospitals	622	109.1	6.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	7.3	4.4	1.6	2.8	2.9
Social assistance	624	46.2	4.8	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	4.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	5.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	8.9	2.8	1.1	1.7	6.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	8.8	1.4	([10])	0.8	7.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	4.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.3
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.0
Accommodation	721	28.7	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	3.8
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.8
Other services		86.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.7
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.7
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8
State and local government		379.5	5.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.8
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Goods-producing[6]		6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Construction		6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Construction	23	6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3

Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.5
Public administration	92	45.0	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	6.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	4.3
Local government		282.7	4.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.6
Goods-producing[6]		6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--
Construction		6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--
Construction	23	6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	5.2	2.8	1.9	--	--
Service-providing		276.6	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		13.6	7.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	6.3
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	6.8	3.6	2.0	1.8	([10])	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	5.5	3.0	2.7	([10])	2.5
Education and health services		188.3	4.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	155.9	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	--
Educational services	611	155.9	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	--
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	5.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.0
Hospitals	622	19.1	8.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	6.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	4.7	2.6	2.1	--	2.1
Public administration		54.9	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	54.9	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	5.3	1.9	1.5	0.3	3.4

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[9] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[5]		2,618.6	83.6	35.1	17.3	17.9	48.5
Private industry[5]		2,239.0	66.4	30.4	14.5	15.8	36.1
Goods-producing[5]		416.4	18.1	9.4	4.0	5.3	8.7
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		12.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[5]	112	3.2	0.3	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2
Mining[6]	21	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	4.0	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Construction		131.7	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Construction	23	131.7	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	3.7	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing		272.3	12.8	6.3	2.5	3.8	6.5
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	12.8	6.3	2.5	3.8	6.5
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	2.2	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	2009 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Average annual employment[3]	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	0.7	0.3	--	0.1	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	0.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	0.4	0.2	([9])	0.2	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Service-providing		1,822.6	48.4	21.0	10.5	10.5	27.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		527.4	17.2	8.8	4.3	4.4	8.4
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	9.0	4.3	1.8	2.5	4.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	0.2	0.2	--	0.2	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	2.7	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.9
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.4
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	85.6	4.3	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Rail transportation[8]	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])
Truck transportation	484	39.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Utilities	22	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Utilities	221	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Information		61.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Information	51	61.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Financial activities		159.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	0.2	([9])	--	([9])	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	0.4	0.3	([9])	--	0.1
Professional and business services		331.9	5.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	--	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Education and health services		375.3	14.4	5.9	2.6	3.2	8.6
Educational services	61	48.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	13.4	5.6	2.4	3.1	7.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4
Hospitals	622	109.1	5.8	1.9	0.6	1.2	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	4.1	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.6
Social assistance	624	46.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.0
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	7.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	0.2	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	6.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	4.5
Accommodation	721	28.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	5.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	3.7
Other services		86.3	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
State and local government		379.5	17.1	4.7	2.7	2.0	12.4
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Goods-producing[5]		6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Construction		6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Construction	23	6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4

Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.6
Public administration	92	45.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8
Local government		282.7	11.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	8.1
Goods-producing[5]		6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Construction		6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Construction	23	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	--
Service-providing		276.6	10.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	8.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		13.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Education and health services		188.3	6.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	155.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	--
Educational services	611	155.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	--
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	19.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		54.9	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	54.9	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

[3] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2009

Missouri

Industry sector[2]	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government	3.8	2.0	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.6
Private industry[3]	3.5	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.0
Goods-producing[3]	4.7	2.0	5.3	5.5	4.0	5.1
Natural resources and mining[3,4]	4.6	1.3	2.2	6.9	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	5.7	([6])	([6])	8.9	--	--
Mining[4]	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.9	--	--
Construction	4.2	1.2	5.8	5.5	3.5	--
Manufacturing	4.9	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.1	5.2
Service-providing	3.3	1.9	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities[5]	3.8	2.3	3.1	4.4	5.0	5.3
Wholesale trade	2.8	0.5	2.8	4.0	3.4	--
Retail trade	3.7	3.0	3.0	4.2	5.2	4.3
Transportation and warehousing[5]	4.8	--	3.2	5.9	6.3	5.3
Utilities	5.7	--	6.1	4.8	2.7	--
Information	1.0	--	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.4
Financial activities	0.9	--	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4
Finance and insurance	0.5	([6])	--	0.7	1.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.3	--	3.4	2.3	--	--
Professional and business services	1.9	--	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.2	--	--	1.2	0.7	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1.5	--	2.7	--	0.9	1.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.9	--	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2
Education and health services	4.8	--	2.8	6.3	4.9	5.2
Educational services	2.5	([6])	--	--	1.7	--
Health care and social assistance	5.1	--	2.7	6.7	5.6	5.9
Leisure and hospitality	4.2	--	4.0	4.7	7.0	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.3	([6])	4.0	6.8	7.5	3.9
Accommodation and food services	4.0	--	4.0	4.4	6.7	--
Other services	3.3	--	3.0	4.0	6.3	--
Other services, except public administration	3.3	--	3.0	4.0	6.3	--
State and local government	5.3	--	--	4.4	5.1	6.0
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	4.8	--	--	3.9	5.2	6.2

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
All industries including State and local government[5]		2,618.6	3.6	78.5
Private industry[5]		2,239.0	3.3	62.2
Goods-producing[5]		416.4	4.2	16.3
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		12.4	4.5	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	7.8	5.4	0.4
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[5]	112	3.2	9.1	0.3
Mining[6]	21	4.7	3.1	0.2
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	4.0	3.0	0.1
Construction		131.7	4.1	4.6
Construction	23	131.7	4.1	4.6
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	2.0	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	3.6	0.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	5.0	3.6
Manufacturing		272.3	4.3	11.2
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	4.3	11.2
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	4.4	1.9
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	4.5	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	5.7	0.4
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	4.3	0.4
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	2.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)

		(000's)		
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	2.8	0.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	4.8	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	8.6	0.7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	5.2	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	4.6	1.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	4.5	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	2.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	3.2	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	4.7	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	3.7	0.3
Service-providing		1,822.6	3.1	45.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		527.4	3.6	16.7
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	2.7	3.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	2.5	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	3.9	1.4
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	3.6	8.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	3.6	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	3.0	0.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	1.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	5.6	1.4
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	3.5	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.9	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	3.1	0.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	1.6	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	2.3	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	4.7	2.6
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	5.7	0.5
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	85.6	4.6	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
Rail transportation[8]	482	--	1.6	0.1
Truck transportation	484	39.3	4.1	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	6.9	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	9.6	0.7
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	4.1	0.5

Utilities	22	12.6	5.1	0.6
Utilities	221	12.6	5.1	0.6
Information		61.9	1.0	0.5
Information	51	61.9	1.0	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.9	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	1.2	0.3
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.5	0.1
Financial activities		159.8	0.9	1.3
Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.5	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	0.3	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.8	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	2.3	0.7
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	1.7	0.4
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	3.3	0.4
Professional and business services		331.9	1.8	5.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.2	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	1.4	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	2.7	2.8
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.5	2.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	5.7	0.4
Education and health services		375.3	4.4	13.3
Educational services	61	48.8	2.4	1.0
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	4.7	12.3

Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.1	1.7
Hospitals	622	109.1	5.6	5.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	7.0	3.9
Social assistance	624	46.2	4.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	4.0	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	5.1	1.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	8.9	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.5	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	3.9	0.8
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	3.8	5.8
Accommodation	721	28.7	4.9	1.0
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	3.7	4.8
Other services		86.3	3.3	1.9
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	3.3	1.9
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	3.1	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	3.1	0.5
State and local government		379.5	5.0	16.2
State government		--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
Goods-producing[5]		6.8	6.5	0.4
Construction		6.8	6.5	0.4
Construction	23	6.8	6.5	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	6.5	0.4
Service-providing		--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	4.8	2.2
Public administration	92	45.0	4.8	2.2

Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	6.5	1.2
Local government		282.7	4.5	10.2
Goods-producing[5]		6.1	5.4	0.3
Construction		6.1	5.4	0.3
Construction	23	6.1	5.4	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	5.2	0.3
Service-providing		276.6	4.4	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		13.6	7.7	1.0
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	6.8	3.6	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	5.4	0.2
Education and health services		188.3	4.4	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
Educational services	61	155.9	4.4	5.1
Educational services	611	155.9	4.4	5.1
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	4.4	1.2
Hospitals	622	19.1	6.8	1.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	4.7	0.2
Public administration		54.9	3.9	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

		2009 Average		

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates[1]	Numbers (000's)
Public administration	92	54.9	3.9	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	4.2	1.2

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2009

Missouri

Industry sector[2]	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including State and local government	23.2	2.8	1.8	0.3	2.5	15.8	5.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.5
Private industry[3]	22.4	2.5	1.0	0.4	2.8	15.7	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.9
Goods-producing[3]	46.2	3.0	1.2	0.5	12.5	29.0	1.8	0.1	(6)	(6)	0.5	1.1
Natural resources and mining[3,4]	18.6	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	21.9	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	(6)	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	--
Mining[4]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Construction	13.2	1.4	--	(6)	(6)	10.1	0.1	(6)	--	(6)	(6)	0.1
Manufacturing	61.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	18.3	38.2	1.6	0.1	(6)	(6)	0.5	1.0
Service-providing	16.2	2.4	0.9	--	0.3	12.2	2.4	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[5]	10.7	2.8	0.4	(6)	0.7	6.7	0.5	0.1	(6)	(6)	(6)	0.3
Wholesale trade	7.3	--	--	(6)	(6)	5.1	0.1	--	--	(6)	(6)	0.1
Retail trade	7.2	2.3	(6)	(6)	(6)	4.7	0.2	0.1	(6)	(6)	(6)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing[5]	17.9	(6)	(6)	(6)	3.2	12.7	0.2	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	0.1
Utilities	57.8	36.1	--	(6)	--	--	0.1	(6)	--	(6)	--	--
Information	9.1	--	--	(6)	(6)	7.0	0.1	--	--	(6)	(6)	(6)
Financial activities	3.9	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	3.3	0.1	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Finance and insurance	3.4	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	3.4	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Professional and business services	12.4	2.6	(6)	--	--	8.0	0.4	0.1	(6)	--	--	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.5	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	4.5	0.1	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	12.7	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	10.2	0.1	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	21.2	5.7	(6)	--	--	10.6	0.2	0.1	(6)	--	--	0.1
Education and health services	37.9	3.4	3.0	--	(6)	31.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	--	(6)	1.0
Educational services	5.8	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Health care and social assistance	42.8	3.8	3.1	--	(6)	35.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	--	(6)	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	15.6	2.5	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	0.3	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21.4	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	18.6	0.1	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Accommodation and food services	--	2.7	(6)	(6)	(6)	--	--	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--
Other services	5.7	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	4.3	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Other services, except public administration	5.7	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	4.3	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
State and local government	28.0	4.1	--	(6)	--	16.7	0.9	0.1	--	(6)	--	0.5
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	37.7	3.7	--	(6)	--	24.0	0.9	0.1	--	(6)	--	0.5

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* Manual, 2007 Edition

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[6]		2,618.6	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.2
Private industry[6]		2,239.0	3.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.9
Goods-producing[6]		416.4	4.7	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.3
Natural resources and mining[6,7]		12.4	4.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[6]	11	7.8	5.7	2.3	0.9	1.4	3.3
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[6]	112	3.2	9.3	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.9
Mining[7]	21	4.7	3.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[8]	212	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4
Coal mining[8]	2121	--	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Metal ore mining[8]	2122	--	3.9	2.4	2.4	([10])	([10])
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[8]	2123	3.1	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.4
Construction		131.7	4.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
Construction	23	131.7	4.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Residential building construction	2361	12.4	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	17.5	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	3.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.3
Utility system construction	2371	7.0	3.0	0.5	--	([10])	2.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.8	5.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	3.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	5.1	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	18.4	4.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	1.9
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	3.8	1.8	([10])	--	--	1.4
Framing contractors	23813	1.9	3.9	1.7	1.0	([10])	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2009 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Roofing contractors	23816	3.6	7.0	5.8	4.8	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	37.2	5.8	3.9	1.2	--	1.9
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	18.0	4.5	1.8	--	0.4	2.7
Other building equipment contractors	23829	3.4	4.7	3.4	--	0.6	1.3
Building finishing contractors	2383	16.7	5.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	1.6
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	5.3	6.3	2.8	1.8	--	--
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.9	16.8	15.0	13.4	([10])	([10])
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	3.0	7.3	6.8	6.0	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	12.9	3.4	1.5	1.2	0.3	--
Site preparation contractors	23891	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	--	0.9
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	6.4	--	1.9	1.7	--	--
Manufacturing		272.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.5
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.5
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	5.2	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.7
Animal food manufacturing	3111	3.6	1.2	0.7	([10])	([10])	0.6
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	2.3	5.3	3.0	0.7	2.3	2.3
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.5	5.4	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.0
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.9	6.5	4.6	0.9	3.7	1.9
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.2
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.9	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
Commercial bakeries	311812	3.0	3.6	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.0
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	3.8	2.4	([10])	1.6	1.5
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	5.0	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	5.7	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.9
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	5.0	7.3	3.1	1.6	1.5	4.2
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	4.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.9
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	3.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.2	3.9	1.7	1.3	([10])	2.1
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	1.9	2.2	1.0	([10])	1.0	--
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.2	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.9	3.3	1.2	([10])	0.9	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	5.3	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.4
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	12.5	4.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.3
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	3.7	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9	3.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	8.8	3.4	--	0.9	5.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	6.3	3.3	1.3	1.9	3.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	5.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.0
Forging and stamping	3321	1.1	8.8	4.1	--	3.5	4.7
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	7.7	7.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	4.6
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.5
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.6	5.8	1.7	([10])	1.4	4.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.6	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.8
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.3	3.2	2.0	--	0.6	1.2
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.8	3.6	1.5	0.3	1.2	2.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.5
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	9.1	4.5	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.6
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.3
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	5.3	4.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	3.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.9
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.6	3.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	6.5	2.6	0.8	1.8	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	3.1	6.0	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.7
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	9.4	5.9	2.9	0.8	2.1	3.0
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.3	4.4	1.7	([10])	1.5	2.7
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	1.8	3.2	1.7	([10])	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	4.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.2
Service-providing		1,822.6	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		527.4	3.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.8
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.5	4.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.4	4.4	1.9	1.2	--	2.5
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	6.6	0.5	0.3	--	--	([10])
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	5.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	15.4	2.8	1.5	0.7	--	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.5
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.2	4.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	1.5

Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.2	1.1	0.8	([10])	0.8	0.3
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	3.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	2.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.6
Automobile dealers	4411	22.3	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.6
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.0	4.3	1.0	0.7	--	3.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	3.0	2.9	--	2.6	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	1.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	1.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	5.7	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	22.5	5.9	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.8
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	3.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.1
Grocery stores	4451	40.5	4.0	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.3
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.9	([10])	([10])	([10])	0.9
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	3.2	1.2	1.0	--	2.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	([10])	1.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	4.8	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.7
Department stores	4521	40.3	4.4	2.8	0.8	2.1	1.6
Other general merchandise stores	4529	32.2	5.3	3.4	0.9	2.5	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	5.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	4.4
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	85.6	4.8	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.1
Rail transportation[9]	482	--	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5
Truck transportation	484	39.3	4.2	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.2
General freight trucking	4841	25.9	4.2	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.0
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.4	4.0	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	7.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	5.1
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	10.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	4.5	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.5
Utilities	22	12.6	5.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.0
Utilities	221	12.6	5.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.4	3.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.0
Natural gas distribution	2212	2.9	11.4	4.8	1.5	3.4	6.5
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	1.3	8.7	6.6	--	2.5	2.1
Information		61.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Information	51	61.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5

Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	([10])	0.7
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	14.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	([10])	0.8
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	([10])	0.3
Financial activities		159.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	([10])	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	0.3	([10])	--	([10])	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	3.4	2.6	0.4	--	0.8
Professional and business services		331.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	--	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	2.5
Education and health services		375.3	4.8	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.8
Educational services	61	48.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.2	3.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.7
Offices of physicians	6211	39.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	12.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	--	0.4
Home health care services	6216	16.6	5.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	3.2
Hospitals	622	109.1	6.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.3
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	103.6	6.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.3

Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	7.3	4.4	1.6	2.8	2.9
Social assistance	624	46.2	4.8	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.9
Individual and family services	6241	23.3	5.4	1.7	1.4	0.3	3.7
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	4.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	5.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	8.9	2.8	1.1	1.7	6.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	8.8	1.4	([10])	0.8	7.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	4.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.3
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.0
Accommodation	721	28.7	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	3.8
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.8
Full-service restaurants	7221	98.3	3.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.2
Limited-service eating places	7222	89.0	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services		86.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.7
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.7
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	1.2	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8
State and local government		379.5	5.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.8
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing[6]		6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Construction		6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Construction	23	6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	6.7	0.4	0.4	([10])	6.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.5

Public administration	92	45.0	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	6.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	4.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	18.6	6.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	4.3
Police protection	92212	2.4	8.3	3.1	3.1	([10])	5.1
Local government		282.7	4.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.6
Goods-producing[6]		6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--
Construction		6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction	23	6.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	5.2	2.8	1.9	--	--
Service-providing		276.6	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		13.6	7.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	6.3
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	6.8	3.6	2.0	1.8	([10])	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	5.5	3.0	2.7	([10])	2.5
Education and health services		188.3	4.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.7
Educational services	61	155.9	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	--
Educational services	611	155.9	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	--
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	144.1	4.6	0.9	0.8	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	5.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.0
Hospitals	622	19.1	8.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	6.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	4.7	2.6	2.1	--	2.1
Public administration		54.9	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.8
Public administration	92	54.9	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.8

Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	5.3	1.9	1.5	0.3	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	28.3	5.3	1.9	1.5	0.3	3.4
Police protection	92212	16.0	5.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.6
Fire protection	92216	7.9	7.0	3.1	2.4	--	3.9

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[9] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[5]		2,618.6	83.6	35.1	17.3	17.9	48.5
Private industry[5]		2,239.0	66.4	30.4	14.5	15.8	36.1
Goods-producing[5]		416.4	18.1	9.4	4.0	5.3	8.7
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		12.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[5]	112	3.2	0.3	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2
Mining[6]	21	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	4.0	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Coal mining[7]	2121	--	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Metal ore mining[7]	2122	--	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[7]	2123	3.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Construction		131.7	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Construction	23	131.7	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Residential building construction	2361	12.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	17.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Utility system construction	2371	7.0	0.2	([9])	--	([9])	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	3.7	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	18.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	3.8	([9])	([9])	--	--	([9])
Framing contractors	23813	1.9	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	2009 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Average annual employment[3]	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Roofing contractors	23816	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	37.2	2.0	1.3	0.4	--	0.7
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	18.0	0.7	0.3	--	0.1	0.4
Other building equipment contractors	23829	3.4	0.2	0.1	--	([9])	([9])
Building finishing contractors	2383	16.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	12.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	([9])	--
Site preparation contractors	23891	6.5	0.1	0.1	([9])	--	([9])
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	6.4	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
Manufacturing		272.3	12.8	6.3	2.5	3.8	6.5
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	12.8	6.3	2.5	3.8	6.5
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	2.2	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7
Animal food manufacturing	3111	3.6	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	2.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.9	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.9	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1	([9])
Commercial bakeries	311812	3.0	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1	([9])
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.6	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	1.9	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	--
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.9	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	12.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	0.7	0.3	--	0.1	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9
Forging and stamping	3321	1.1	0.1	([9])	--	([9])	([9])
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	7.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.5	0.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.6	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.6	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.3	0.1	0.1	--	([9])	([9])
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.8	0.3	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	9.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	5.3	0.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	0.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	0.4	0.2	([9])	0.2	0.2
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.6	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	3.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	9.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.3	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	1.8	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Service-providing		1,822.6	48.4	21.0	10.5	10.5	27.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		527.4	17.2	8.8	4.3	4.4	8.4
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	6.6	([9])	([9])	--	--	([9])
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	5.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	15.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1	([9])
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	9.0	4.3	1.8	2.5	4.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Automobile dealers	4411	22.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	0.2	0.2	--	0.2	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	22.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7
Grocery stores	4451	40.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	2.7	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.9
Department stores	4521	40.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	32.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.4
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	85.6	4.3	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.9
Rail transportation[8]	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])
Truck transportation	484	39.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
General freight trucking	4841	25.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	([9])	0.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Utilities	22	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Utilities	221	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Natural gas distribution	2212	2.9	0.3	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	1.3	0.1	0.1	--	([9])	([9])
Information		61.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Information	51	61.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3

Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	14.5	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Financial activities		159.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	0.2	(9)	--	(9)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	0.4	0.3	(9)	--	0.1
Professional and business services		331.9	5.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	--	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Education and health services		375.3	14.4	5.9	2.6	3.2	8.6
Educational services	61	48.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	13.4	5.6	2.4	3.1	7.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4
Offices of physicians	6211	39.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.5
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	12.6	0.1	(9)	(9)	--	(9)
Home health care services	6216	16.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Hospitals	622	109.1	5.8	1.9	0.6	1.2	3.9
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	103.6	5.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	3.7

Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	4.1	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.6
Social assistance	624	46.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.0
Individual and family services	6241	23.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	7.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	0.2	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	6.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	4.5
Accommodation	721	28.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	5.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	3.7
Full-service restaurants	7221	98.3	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.0
Limited-service eating places	7222	89.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services		86.3	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	1.2	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
State and local government		379.5	17.1	4.7	2.7	2.0	12.4
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing[5]		6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Construction		6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Construction	23	6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	0.4	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.6

Public administration	92	45.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	18.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8
Police protection	92212	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Local government		282.7	11.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	8.1
Goods-producing[5]		6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Construction		6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction	23	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	--
Service-providing		276.6	10.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	8.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		13.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Education and health services		188.3	6.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	5.3
Educational services	61	155.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	--
Educational services	611	155.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	--
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	144.1	5.0	0.9	0.8	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	19.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		54.9	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5
Public administration	92	54.9	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5

Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2009 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	28.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0
Police protection	92212	16.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	([9])	0.5
Fire protection	92216	7.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

[3] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government[4]		23.2	2.8	1.8	0.3	2.5	15.8
Private industry[4]		22.4	2.5	1.0	0.4	2.8	15.7
Goods-producing[4]		46.2	3.0	1.2	0.5	12.5	29.0
Natural resources and mining[4,6]		18.6	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[4]	11	21.9	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[4]	112	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Mining[6]	21	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Construction		13.2	1.4	--	([5])	([5])	10.1
Construction	23	13.2	1.4	--	([5])	([5])	10.1
Construction of buildings	236	7.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	([5])	--	([5])	([5])	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	15.1	([5])	--	([5])	([5])	11.6
Manufacturing		61.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	18.3	38.2
Manufacturing	31-33	61.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	18.3	38.2
Food manufacturing	311	73.9	([5])	([5])	([5])	18.0	51.4
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Wood product manufacturing	321	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Paper manufacturing	322	27.4	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Printing and related support activities	323	28.5	([5])	([5])	([5])	27.3	([5])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					

Industry [2]	NAICS code[3]	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Chemical manufacturing	325	16.4	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	49.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	29.3	20.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	24.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	21.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	112.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	68.2	40.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	39.9	([5])	([5])	([5])	24.7	12.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	33.5	([5])	([5])	([5])	8.4	17.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	([5])	([5])	--	([5])	([5])	([5])
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	48.0	([5])	([5])	([5])	23.3	23.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	185.6	8.6	([5])	([5])	33.7	139.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	32.7	--	([5])	([5])	--	21.8
Service-providing		16.2	2.4	0.9	--	0.3	12.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		10.7	2.8	0.4	([5])	0.7	6.7
Wholesale trade	42	7.3	--	--	([5])	([5])	5.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	9.9	--	--	([5])	([5])	5.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	7.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	7.1
Retail trade	44-45	7.2	2.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	4.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	5.7	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Electronics and appliance stores	443	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	7.7	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Food and beverage stores	445	13.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	9.3
Health and personal care stores	446	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Gasoline stations	447	--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
General merchandise stores	452	11.0	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	8.3
Nonstore retailers	454	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	17.9	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.2	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry [2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Rail transportation[8]	482	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Truck transportation	484	5.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	45.0	([5])	([5])	--	([5])	--
Couriers and messengers	492	46.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	--	41.6
Warehousing and storage	493	38.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	36.9
Utilities	22	57.8	36.1	--	([5])	--	--
Utilities	221	57.8	36.1	--	([5])	--	--
Information		9.1	--	--	([5])	([5])	7.0
Information	51	9.1	--	--	([5])	([5])	7.0
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	17.7	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Financial activities		3.9	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.3
Finance and insurance	52	3.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	8.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	8.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	--
Professional and business services		12.4	2.6	([5])	--	--	8.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	4.5	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	12.7	([5])	([5])	([5])	--	10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	21.2	5.7	([5])	--	--	10.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	19.5	6.1	([5])	--	([5])	9.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	--	--

Education and health services		37.9	3.4	3.0	--	[5]	31.4
Educational services	61	5.8	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Health care and social assistance	62	42.8	3.8	3.1	--	[5]	35.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	29.6	[5]	[5]	--	[5]	27.9
Hospitals	622	66.7	3.3	6.7	[5]	[5]	56.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	32.5	9.7	[5]	--	[5]	21.1
Social assistance	624	--	--	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Leisure and hospitality		15.6	2.5	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	21.4	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	18.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	15.3	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	13.9
Accommodation and food services	72	--	2.7	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Accommodation	721	18.8	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	10.9
Food services and drinking places	722	--	2.7	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Other services		5.7	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	4.3
Other services, except public administration	81	5.7	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	4.3
Personal and laundry services	812	--	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	14.1	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
State and local government		28.0	4.1	--	[5]	--	16.7
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Goods-producing[4]		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Construction		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Construction	23	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]

Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])
Public administration	92	--	--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Local government		37.7	3.7	--	([5])	--	24.0
Goods-producing[4]		([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Construction		([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Construction	23	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Service-providing		38.6	3.8	--	([5])	--	24.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		--	--	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Education and health services		29.9	3.7	1.6	([5])	([5])	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	61	--	([5])	--	([5])	([5])	--
Educational services	611	--	([5])	--	([5])	([5])	--
Health care and social assistance	62	88.8	18.7	7.6	([5])	([5])	62.4
Hospitals	622	159.7	33.7	13.8	([5])	([5])	112.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Public administration		70.5	([5])	--	([5])	--	30.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry [2]	NAICS code[3]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Public administration	92	70.5	([5])	--	([5])	--	30.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	114.1	([5])	--	([5])	--	50.6

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data too small to be displayed.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government[3]		5.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.5
Private industry[3]		4.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.9
Goods-producing[3]		1.8	0.1	([4])	([4])	0.5	1.1
Natural resources and mining[3,5]		([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	11	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[3]	112	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Mining[5]	21	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Mining (except oil and gas)[6]	212	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Construction		0.1	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	0.1
Construction	23	0.1	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	0.1
Construction of buildings	236	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	0.1	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	0.1
Manufacturing		1.6	0.1	([4])	([4])	0.5	1.0
Manufacturing	31-33	1.6	0.1	([4])	([4])	0.5	1.0
Food manufacturing	311	0.3	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	0.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Wood product manufacturing	321	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Paper manufacturing	322	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Printing and related support activities	323	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	Numbers of illnesses by category					

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Chemical manufacturing	325	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	([4])
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	([4])	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	0.6	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	--	([4])
Service-providing		2.4	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[7]		0.5	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.3
Wholesale trade	42	0.1	--	--	([4])	([4])	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.1	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Retail trade	44-45	0.2	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Electronics and appliance stores	443	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Food and beverage stores	445	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Health and personal care stores	446	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Gasoline stations	447	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Nonstore retailers	454	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Transportation and warehousing[7]	48-49	0.2	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Rail transportation[7]	482	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Truck transportation	484	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	([4])	([4])	([4])	--	([4])	--
Couriers and messengers	492	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	--	([4])
Warehousing and storage	493	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Utilities	22	0.1	([4])	--	([4])	--	--
Utilities	221	0.1	([4])	--	([4])	--	--
Information		0.1	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Information	51	0.1	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Financial activities		0.1	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Finance and insurance	52	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	--
Professional and business services		0.4	0.1	([4])	--	--	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	--	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	0.2	0.1	([4])	--	--	0.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	0.2	0.1	([4])	--	([4])	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	--	--

Education and health services		1.1	0.1	0.1	--	(4)	1.0
Educational services	61	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Health care and social assistance	62	1.1	0.1	0.1	--	(4)	0.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.2	(4)	(4)	--	(4)	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.6	(4)	0.1	(4)	(4)	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	(4)	--	(4)	0.1
Social assistance	624	--	--	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Leisure and hospitality		0.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Accommodation and food services	72	--	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Accommodation	721	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Food services and drinking places	722	--	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Other services		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other services, except public administration	81	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
State and local government		0.9	0.1	--	(4)	--	0.5
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Goods-producing[3]		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	23	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Public administration	92	--	--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Local government		0.9	0.1	--	([4])	--	0.5
Goods-producing[3]		([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Construction		([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Construction	23	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Service-providing		0.9	0.1	--	([4])	--	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities[7]		--	--	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Transportation and warehousing[7]	48-49	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Education and health services		0.4	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	61	--	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	--
Educational services	611	--	([4])	--	([4])	([4])	--
Health care and social assistance	62	0.2	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.2	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Public administration		0.4	([4])	--	([4])	--	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Public administration	92	0.4	([4])	--	([4])	--	0.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.3	([4])	--	([4])	--	0.1

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data too small to be displayed.

[5] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[6] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including State and local government [5]		2,618.6	3.6	78.5	3	3
Private industry [5]		2,239.0	3.3	62.2	2	2
Goods-producing[5]		416.4	4.2	16.3	5	4
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		12.4	4.5	0.5	7	4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	7.8	5.4	([9])	10	6
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)[5]	112	3.2	9.1	([9])	8	4
Mining[6]	21	4.7	3.1	([9])	([11])	([11])
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	4.0	3.0	([9])	([10])	([10])
Coal mining[7]	2121	--	([9])	([9])	([10])	([10])
Metal ore mining[7]	2122	--	3.5	([9])	([10])	([10])
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[7]	2123	3.1	3.0	([9])	([10])	([10])
Construction		131.7	4.1	4.6	14	12
Construction	23	131.7	4.1	4.6	14	12
Construction of buildings	236	29.8	2.0	0.5	18	17
Residential building construction	2361	12.4	1.7	([9])	31	31
Nonresidential building construction	2362	17.5	2.2	([9])	21	21
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	16.6	3.6	0.5	20	15
Utility system construction	2371	7.0	2.8	([9])	40	36
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.8	5.8	([9])	15	13
Specialty trade contractors	238	85.2	5.0	3.6	17	15
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	18.4	4.4	0.6	18	21
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	3.8	1.8	([9])	30	32
Framing contractors	23813	1.9	3.9	([9])	41	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers

		(000's)				
Roofing contractors	23816	3.6	5.9	([9])	35	38
Building equipment contractors	2382	37.2	5.7	2.0	27	24
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	18.0	4.4	0.7	23	22
Other building equipment contractors	23829	3.4	4.7	([9])	40	41
Building finishing contractors	2383	16.7	5.0	0.6	23	23
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	5.3	5.9	([9])	30	54
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.9	16.8	([9])	24	19
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	3.0	7.3	([9])	38	46
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	12.9	3.2	([9])	41	42
Site preparation contractors	23891	6.5	1.9	([9])	33	31
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	6.4	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		272.3	4.3	11.2	4	3
Manufacturing	31-33	272.3	4.3	11.2	4	3
Food manufacturing	311	40.8	4.4	1.9	4	4
Animal food manufacturing	3111	3.6	1.2	([9])	31	31
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	2.3	4.3	([9])	22	21
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.5	5.1	([9])	13	15
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.9	5.3	1.0	4	4
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.3	3.5	([9])	12	13
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.9	3.5	([9])	18	18
Commercial bakeries	311812	3.0	3.3	([9])	22	23
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	3.6	([9])	7	8
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.3	4.5	([9])	16	15
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	5.7	([9])	21	21
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	5.0	7.2	([9])	20	20
Paper manufacturing	322	8.2	4.3	([9])	23	23
Printing and related support activities	323	14.8	2.3	([9])	22	19
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.9	2.8	0.5	13	14
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.2	3.9	([9])	32	33
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.6	1.3	([9])	11	11
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	1.9	1.7	([9])	43	42
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.2	2.4	([9])	28	31
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.9	3.2	([9])	33	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	16.2	4.8	0.7	16	16
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	12.5	3.9	0.5	19	20
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	3.7	7.8	([9])	28	27
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.8	8.6	0.7	35	34
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.5	5.2	([9])	6	6

Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	31.0	4.6	1.3	12	12
Forging and stamping	3321	1.1	8.2	([9])	15	17
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	7.7	6.6	0.5	24	25
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.5	5.5	([9])	34	32
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.6	4.6	([9])	9	10
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.6	3.1	([9])	43	44
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.3	3.0	([9])	40	41
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.8	3.4	([9])	13	13
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	28.2	4.5	1.2	7	7
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	9.1	4.1	([9])	3	3
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	5.2	2.8	([9])	27	27
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	5.3	4.1	([9])	10	11
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.9	2.1	([9])	23	23
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	12.0	3.2	([9])	5	5
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.6	2.9	([9])	11	11
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	38.3	4.7	1.6	3	3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	3.1	5.6	([9])	21	21
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	9.4	4.9	([9])	6	6
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.3	4.4	([9])	28	26
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	1.8	3.2	([9])	4	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	9.3	3.7	([9])	20	20
Service-providing		1,822.6	3.1	45.9	3	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		527.4	3.6	16.7	4	4
Wholesale trade	42	122.5	2.7	3.1	10	10
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	60.1	2.5	1.5	15	15
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.5	4.2	([9])	21	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.4	3.9	([9])	20	20
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	6.6	0.5	([9])	43	43
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	5.1	1.5	([9])	23	21
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	15.4	2.8	([9])	43	42
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	38.0	3.9	1.4	14	14
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.2	4.7	0.6	22	22
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.2	1.1	([9])	52	50
Retail trade	44-45	306.7	3.6	8.8	6	6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	36.4	3.6	1.3	16	16
Automobile dealers	4411	22.3	3.7	0.8	15	14

Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.0	4.3	([9])	39	38
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	8.0	3.0	([9])	41	42
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8.7	1.1	([9])	39	34
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	27.5	5.6	1.4	14	13
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	22.5	5.8	1.2	13	13
Food and beverage stores	445	45.0	3.5	1.1	15	15
Grocery stores	4451	40.5	3.8	1.1	14	15
Health and personal care stores	446	19.5	0.9	([9])	52	52
Gasoline stations	447	24.9	3.1	0.6	25	25
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	23.2	1.6	([9])	50	48
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	12.6	2.3	([9])	26	27
General merchandise stores	452	72.5	4.7	2.6	6	6
Department stores	4521	40.3	4.3	1.3	5	5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	32.2	5.2	1.3	11	12
Nonstore retailers	454	10.9	5.7	0.5	38	28
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	85.6	4.6	4.1	8	7
Rail transportation[8]	482	--	1.6	([9])	([10])	([10])
Truck transportation	484	39.3	4.1	1.7	12	12
General freight trucking	4841	25.9	4.2	1.2	11	11
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.4	3.9	0.5	31	30
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	6.9	([9])	28	26
Couriers and messengers	492	9.0	9.6	0.7	18	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Warehousing and storage	493	12.7	4.1	0.5	24	23
Utilities	22	12.6	5.1	0.6	17	14
Utilities	221	12.6	5.1	0.6	17	14
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.4	2.7	([9])	32	32
Natural gas distribution	2212	2.9	10.9	([9])	10	11
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	1.3	8.3	([9])	34	38
Information		61.9	1.0	0.5	19	19
Information	51	61.9	1.0	0.5	19	19
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	17.6	0.9	([9])	37	33
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	14.5	1.1	([9])	34	33
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	22.0	1.2	([9])	34	33
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.9	0.5	([9])	24	25
Financial activities		159.8	0.9	1.3	14	13

Finance and insurance	52	122.3	0.5	0.5	15	14
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	57.4	([9])	([9])	34	33
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	44.4	0.8	([9])	18	17
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	37.5	2.3	0.7	22	21
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	25.2	1.7	([9])	22	21
Rental and leasing services	532	11.9	3.3	([9])	35	36
Professional and business services		331.9	1.8	5.1	11	12
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	130.5	1.2	1.4	30	31
Management of companies and enterprises	55	62.6	1.4	0.9	21	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	138.8	2.7	2.8	14	14
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	133.0	2.5	2.4	16	16
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.9	5.7	([9])	16	16
Education and health services		375.3	4.4	13.3	4	3
Educational services	61	48.8	2.4	1.0	11	14
Health care and social assistance	62	326.5	4.7	12.3	4	4
Ambulatory health care services	621	100.8	2.1	1.7	13	12
Offices of physicians	6211	39.5	1.5	0.5	28	27
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	12.6	0.9	([9])	53	49
Home health care services	6216	16.6	5.5	0.6	16	17
Hospitals	622	109.1	5.6	5.1	1	1
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	103.6	5.6	4.9	1	1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	70.4	7.0	3.9	5	5
Social assistance	624	46.2	4.5	1.5	21	21
Individual and family services	6241	23.3	5.3	0.9	24	25
Leisure and hospitality		280.0	4.0	7.2	8	8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.4	5.1	1.4	9	10

Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	9.0	8.9	([9])	15	14
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.5	([9])	17	20
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.9	3.9	0.8	13	15
Accommodation and food services	72	236.5	3.8	5.8	10	10
Accommodation	721	28.7	4.9	1.0	16	15
Food services and drinking places	722	207.8	3.7	4.8	12	12
Full-service restaurants	7221	98.3	3.9	2.4	17	17
Limited-service eating places	7222	89.0	3.4	2.0	19	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Other services		86.3	3.3	1.9	21	20
Other services, except public administration	81	86.3	3.3	1.9	21	20
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	1.2	([9])	([9])	4	38
Personal and laundry services	812	26.2	3.1	0.6	36	37
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	22.7	3.1	0.5	34	33
State and local government		379.5	5.0	16.2	13	12
State government		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing[5]		6.8	6.5	([9])	13	13
Construction		6.8	6.5	([9])	13	13
Construction	23	6.8	6.5	([9])	13	13
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	6.5	([9])	13	13
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		45.0	4.8	2.2	14	12
Public administration	92	45.0	4.8	2.2	14	12
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	18.6	6.5	1.2	11	3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	18.6	6.5	1.2	11	3
Police protection	92212	2.4	8.2	([9])	4	4
Local government		282.7	4.5	10.2	20	19

Goods-producing[5]		6.1	5.4	([9])	45	42
Construction		6.1	5.4	([9])	45	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2009 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Construction	23	6.1	5.4	([9])	45	42
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.0	5.2	([9])	47	45
Service-providing		276.6	4.4	9.9	20	19
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		13.6	7.7	1.0	17	16
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	6.8	3.6	([9])	41	33
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	5.4	([9])	32	33
Education and health services		188.3	4.4	6.3	31	30
Educational services	61	155.9	4.4	5.1	38	37
Educational services	611	155.9	4.4	5.1	38	37
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	144.1	4.5	4.8	40	39
Health care and social assistance	62	32.4	4.4	1.2	18	12
Hospitals	622	19.1	6.8	1.0	14	14
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	4.7	([9])	24	22
Public administration		54.9	3.9	2.1	19	19
Public administration	92	54.9	3.9	2.1	19	19
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	28.3	4.2	1.2	26	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	NAICS	2009 Average annual	Incidence rates	Numbers	Percent relative standard error	

Industry	code[3]	annual employment[4] (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	28.3	4.2	1.2	26	26
Police protection	92212	16.0	4.6	0.7	37	37
Fire protection	92216	7.9	4.6	([9])	35	37

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[8] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

[10] Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

[11] Relative standard error less than 0.5.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2007-2009

Missouri

Industry Sector[2]	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work[6]			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
All industries including State and local government	--	3.8	3.8	--	1.7	1.6	--	0.8	0.8	--	0.9	0.8	--	2.1	2.2
Private industry[3]	4.6	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.9	1.9
Goods-producing[3]	6.0	5.2	4.7	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.6	2.3
Natural resources and mining[3,4]	5.2	7.3	4.6	2.7	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.6	3.9	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	6.1	10.4	5.7	2.9	4.6	2.3	1.2	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.8	3.3
Mining[4]	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
Construction	4.7	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.8
Manufacturing	6.6	5.3	4.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.5	2.5
Service-providing	4.1	3.1	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[5]	5.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.8
Wholesale trade	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.2
Retail trade	4.9	4.2	3.7	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.0
Transportation and Warehousing	7.4	4.6	4.8	4.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	3.3	2.0	2.1
Utilities	8.3	6.0	5.7	4.2	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.5	4.0	3.4	3.0
Information	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5
Financial activities	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5
Professional and business services	1.8	--	1.9	0.8	--	0.9	0.5	--	0.4	0.3	--	0.5	1.0	--	1.0
Education and health services	5.9	4.7	4.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.8	2.8	2.8
Educational services	2.8	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.7
Health care and social assistance	6.3	5.0	5.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.1	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	3.0	4.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.7	1.7	3.0
Other services, except public administration	3.1	2.7	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.7
State and local government	--	5.2	5.3	--	1.9	1.4	--	0.7	0.8	--	1.1	0.6	--	3.4	3.8
State government	--	6.7	--	--	2.5	--	--	0.5	--	--	2.0	--	--	4.2	--
Local government	--	4.6	4.8	--	1.5	1.3	--	0.9	1.0	--	0.7	0.3	--	3.1	3.6

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 Edition

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[7] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

2009 Case and Demographic Data

Private Industry

- There were 14,550 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2009. The incidence rate was 77.7.
- Goods-producing sectors had 4,030 (27.7%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2009. This number was statistically significantly reduced from 5,150 cases in 2008. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 104.6.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,480 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2009.
- Service-providing sectors had 10,520 (72.3%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2009. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 70.7.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 4,340 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2009.
- Male workers accounted for 64.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 35.3% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 24.7% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 24.0%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 38.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 35.9%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 51.6% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 37.7% of the cases.
- The occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,150 (21.6% of the private industry total).
- The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer with 1,310 (9.0% of the total).
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 39.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Trunk was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (32.6%).
- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 22.7% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (28.0%).
- There were seven median days away from work in private industry in 2009. Male workers had 11 median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had 11 median days away from work. Service-providing sectors had six median days away from work.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon, accounted for 29.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2009.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 4 hours to less than 6 hours, had 19.8% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Wednesday was the day of the week accounting for 18.4% of the injuries and illnesses.

State Government

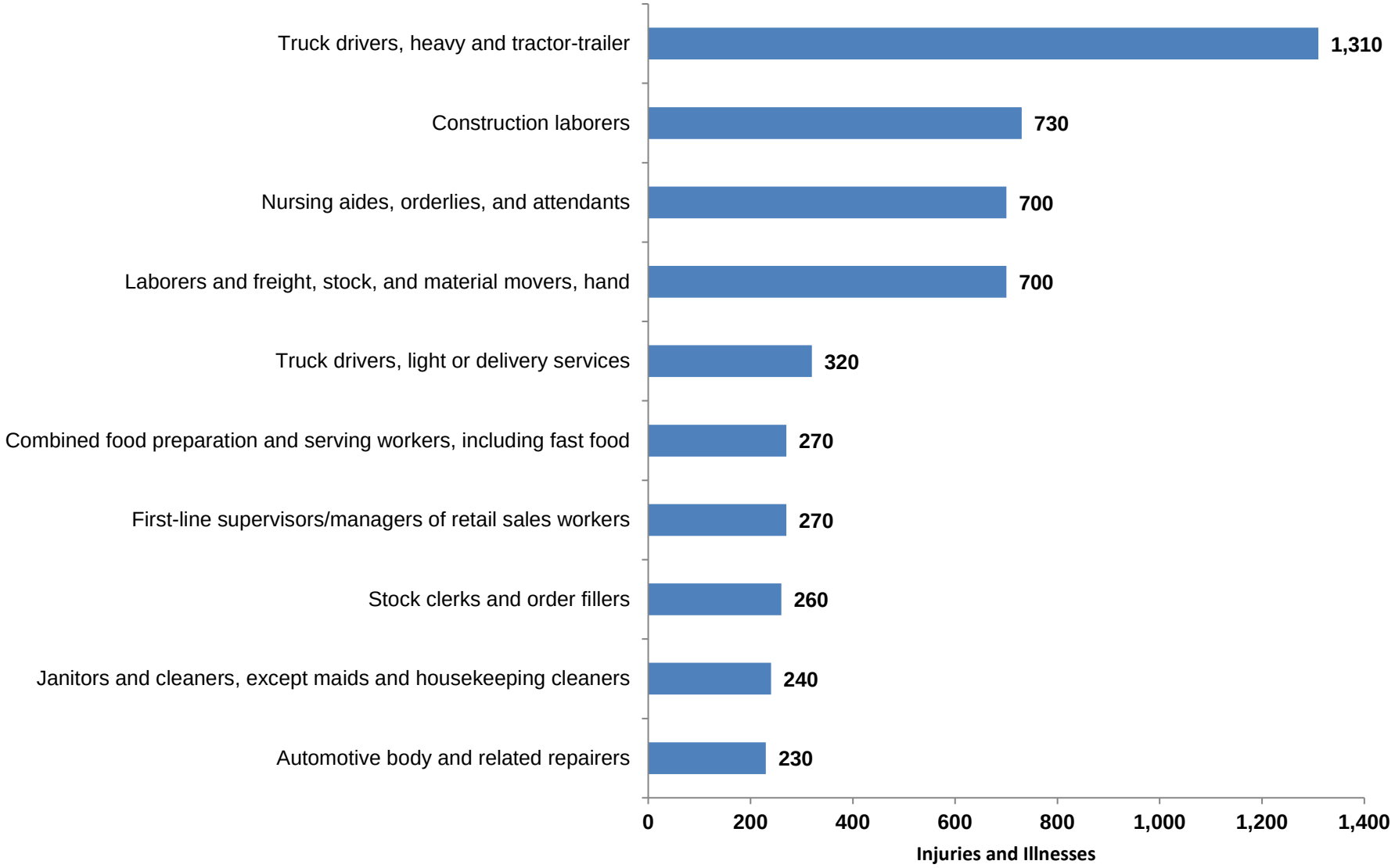
- There were 20 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction major industry sector in 2009.

- There were 230 injuries and illnesses in the public administration major industry sector.

Local Government

- There were 2,190 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2009. The incidence rate was 96.0.
- Goods-producing sectors had 110 (5.0%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in local government. The incidence rate was 210.8.
- Construction had 110 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2009.
- Service-providing sectors had 2,070 (94.5%) of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The incidence rate was 93.2.
- Education and health services had 1,030 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2009.
- Male workers accounted for 58.9% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 41.1% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 31.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 29.2%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 41.6% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 38.8%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 64.4% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 28.8% of the cases.
- The occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was protective service occupations with 650 (29.7% of the local government total).
- The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners with 500 (22.8% of the total).
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 34.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Trunk was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (36.1%).
- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 32.0% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (21.9%).
- There were seven median days away from work in local government in 2009. Male workers had eight median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- Local government goods-producing sectors had 19 median days away from work. Service-providing sectors had 6 median days away from work.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon, accounted for 50.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2009.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2 hours to less than 4 hours, had 42.5% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Thursday was the day of the week accounting for 24.7% of the injuries and illnesses.

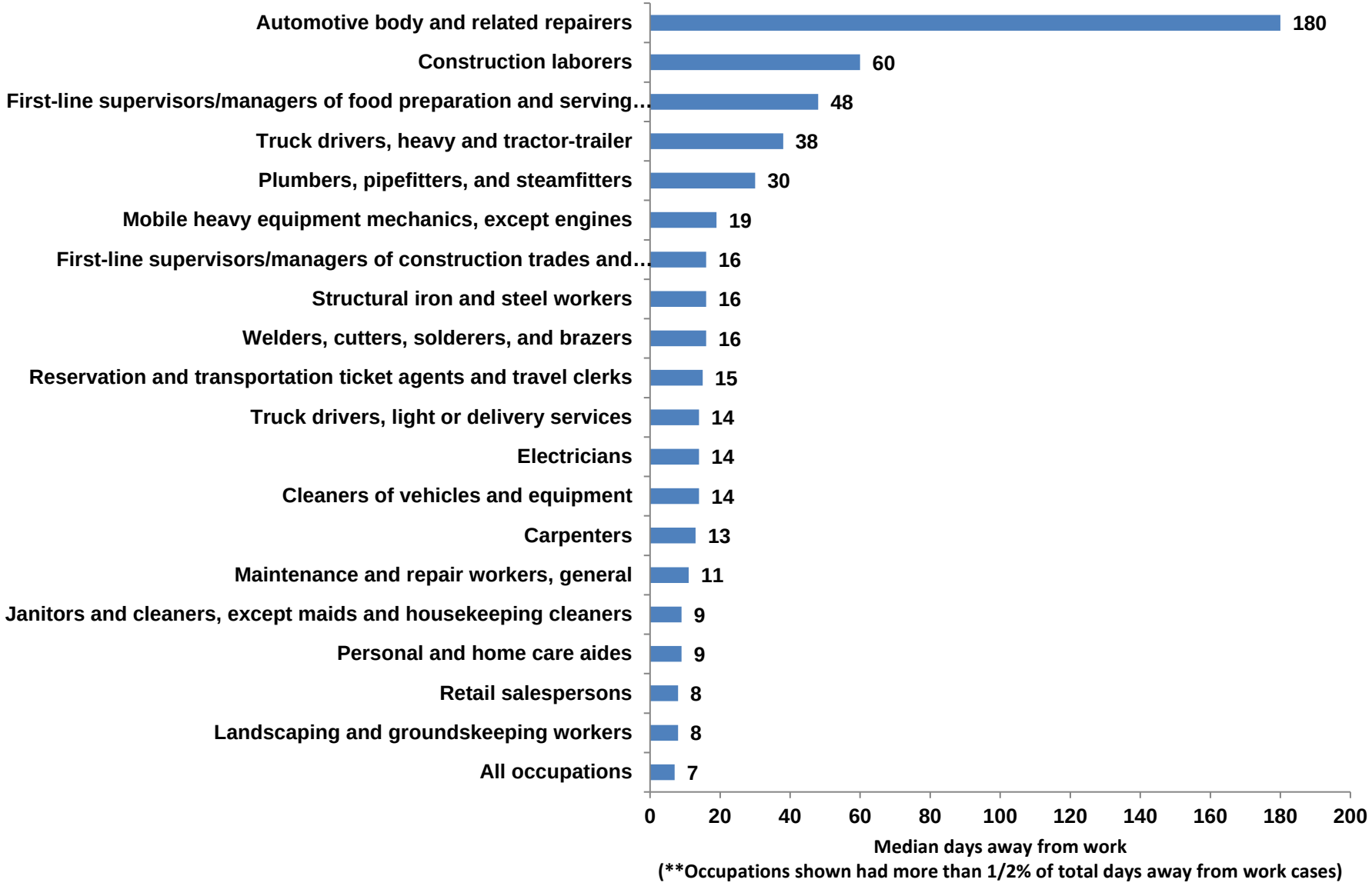
Chart 1. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Automotive body and related repairers	230
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	240
Stock clerks and order fillers	260
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	270
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	270
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	320
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	700
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	700
Construction laborers	730
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1310

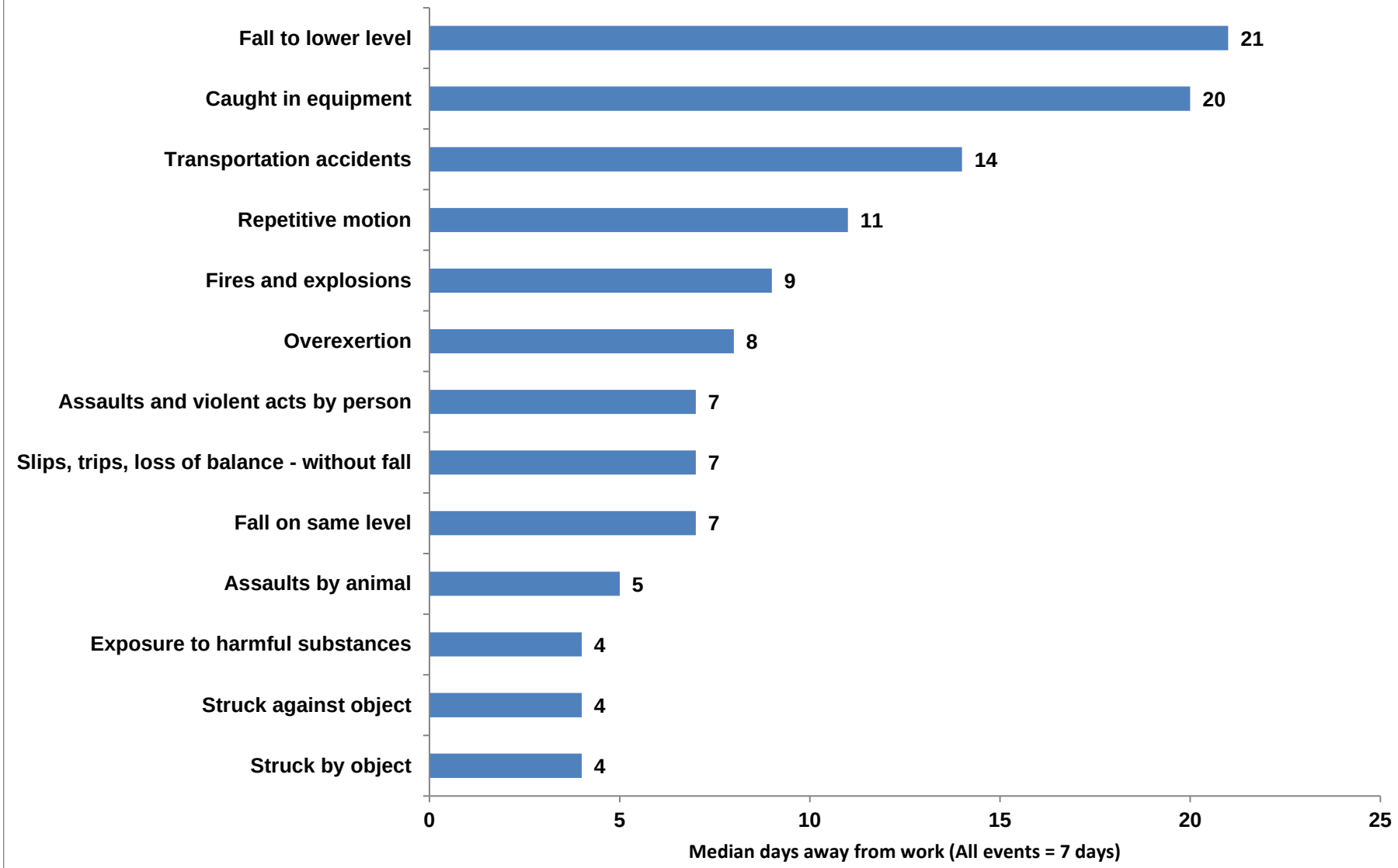
Chart 2. Occupations** with the highest median days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

All occupations	7
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8
Retail salespersons	8
Personal and home care aides	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11
Carpenters	13
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	14
Electricians	14
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	14
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	15
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	16
Structural iron and steel workers	16
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	16
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	19
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	30
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	38
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	48
Construction laborers	60
Automotive body and related repairers	180

Chart 3. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

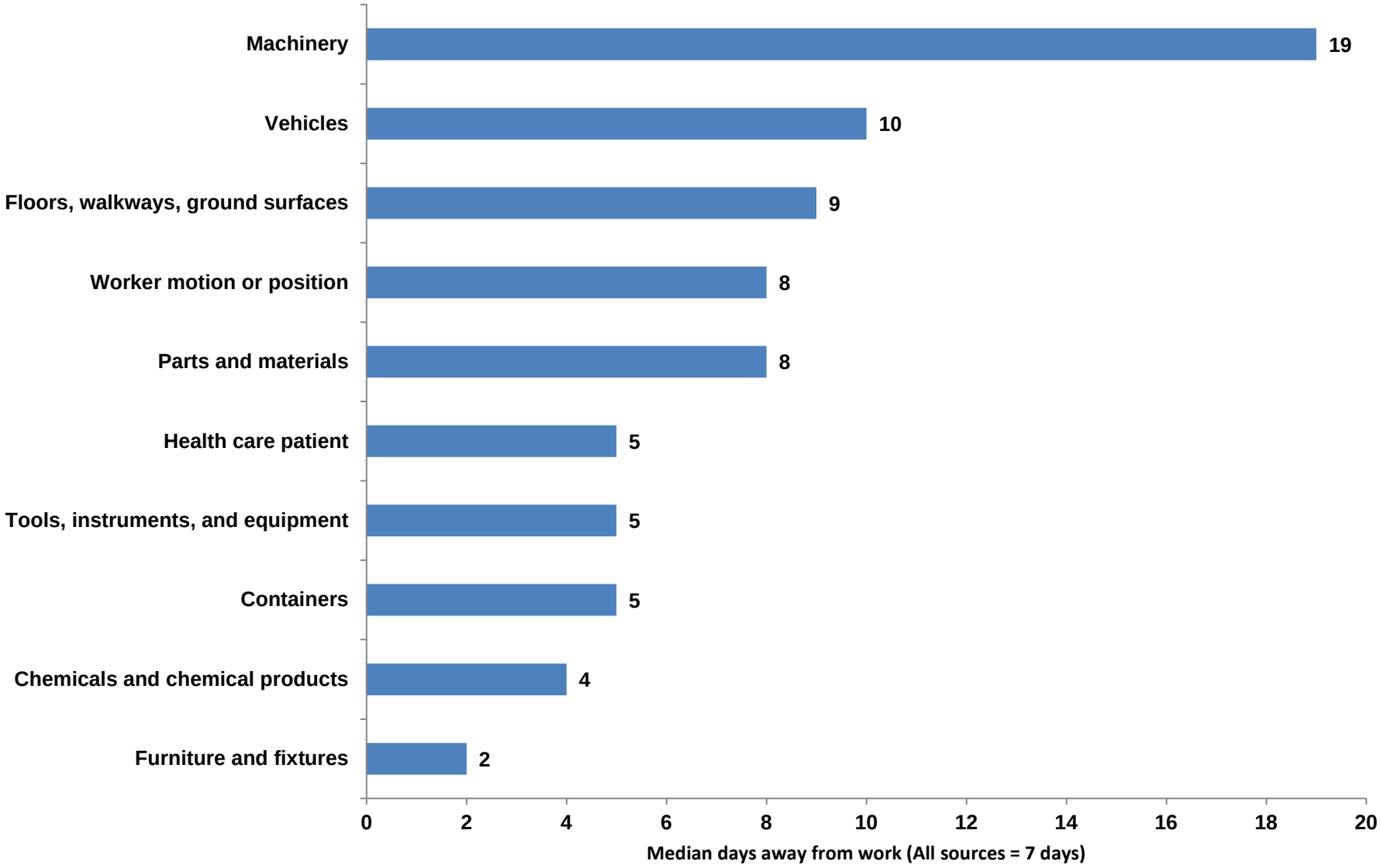
Bruises, contusions	2
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Punctures, except bites	4
Tendonitis	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	7
Sprains, strains, tears	8
Multiple injuries	12
Heat burns	14
Amputations	21
Fractures	26

Head	2
Body systems	2
Toe	3
Eye	4
Neck	5
Back	5
Hand, except finger	5
Finger	5
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Wrist	8
Trunk	10
Knee	10
Foot, except toe	10
Arm	10
Shoulder	21

Furniture and fixtures	2
Chemicals and chemical products	4
Containers	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Health care patient	5
Parts and materials	8
Worker motion or position	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9
Vehicles	10
Machinery	19

Struck by object	4
Struck against object	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Assaults by animal	5
Fall on same level	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Overexertion	8
Fires and explosions	9
Repetitive motion	11
Transportation accidents	14
Caught in equipment	20
Fall to lower level	21

Chart 4. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

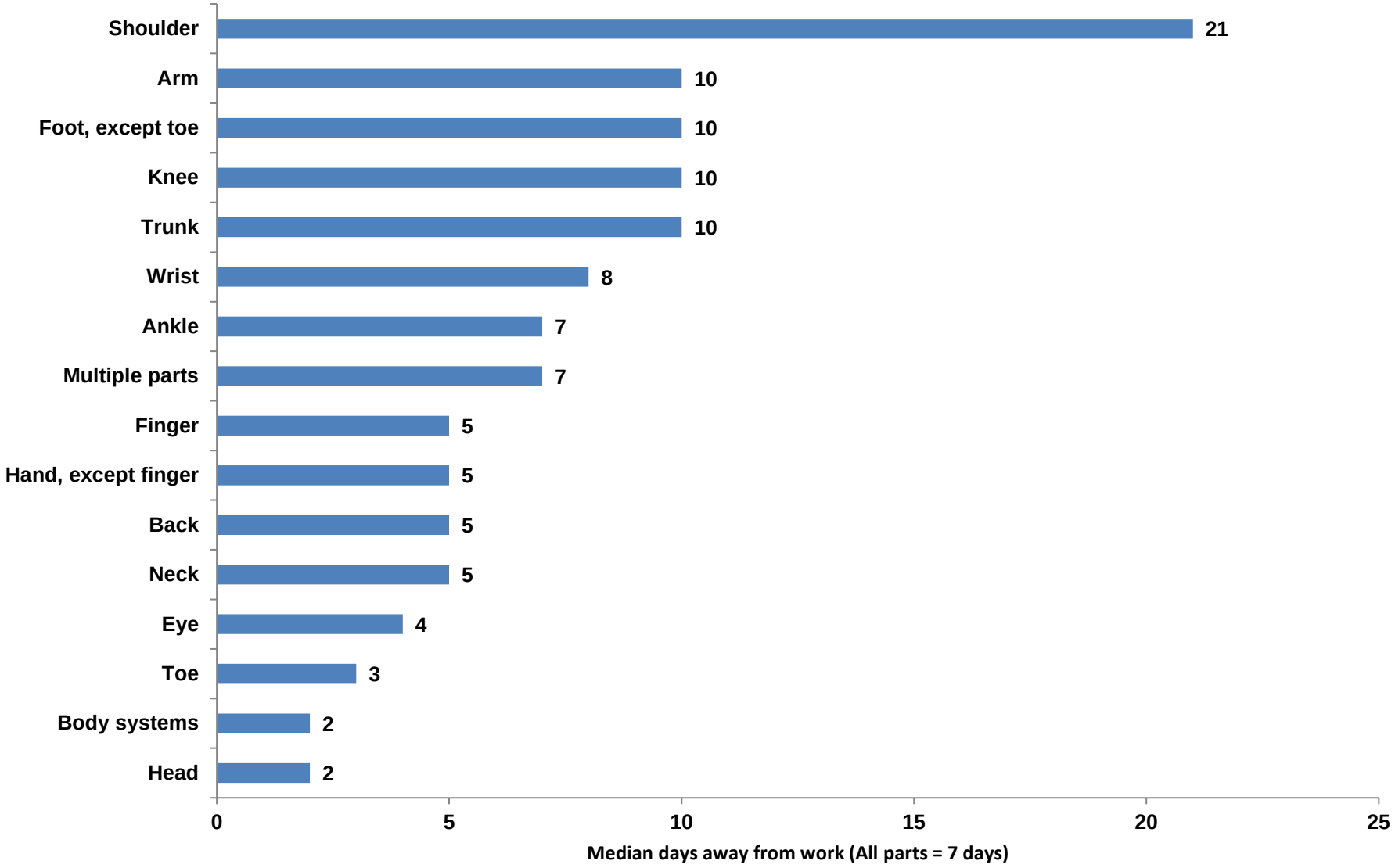
Bruises, contusions	2
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Punctures, except bites	4
Tendonitis	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	7
Sprains, strains, tears	8
Multiple injuries	12
Heat burns	14
Amputations	21
Fractures	26

Head	2
Body systems	2
Toe	3
Eye	4
Neck	5
Back	5
Hand, except finger	5
Finger	5
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Wrist	8
Trunk	10
Knee	10
Foot, except toe	10
Arm	10
Shoulder	21

Furniture and fixtures	2
Chemicals and chemical products	4
Containers	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Health care patient	5
Parts and materials	8
Worker motion or position	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9
Vehicles	10
Machinery	19

Struck by object	4
Struck against object	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Assaults by animal	5
Fall on same level	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Overexertion	8
Fires and explosions	9
Repetitive motion	11
Transportation accidents	14
Caught in equipment	20
Fall to lower level	21

Chart 5. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

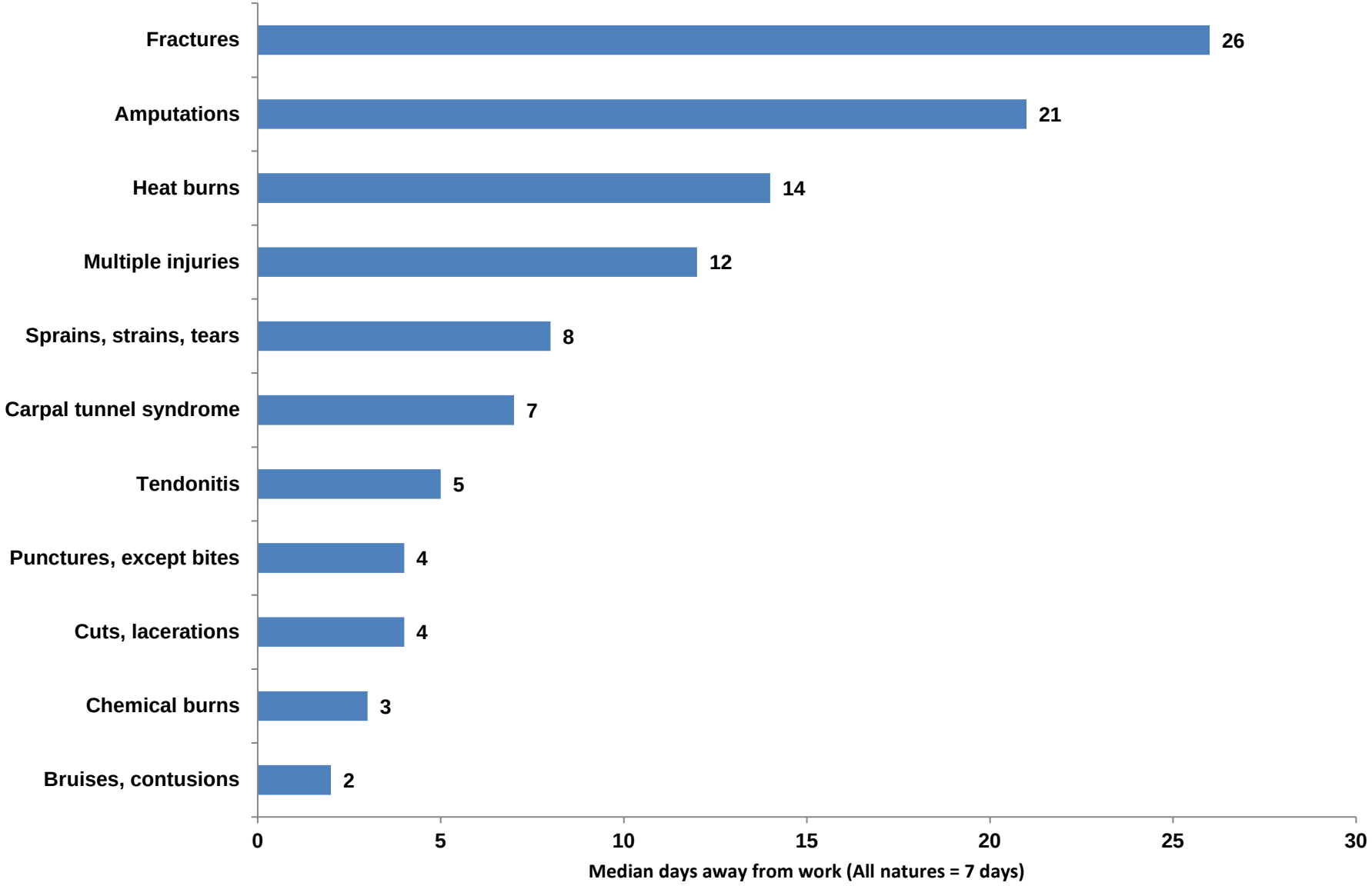
Bruises, contusions	2
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Punctures, except bites	4
Tendonitis	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	7
Sprains, strains, tears	8
Multiple injuries	12
Heat burns	14
Amputations	21
Fractures	26

Head	2
Body systems	2
Toe	3
Eye	4
Neck	5
Back	5
Hand, except finger	5
Finger	5
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Wrist	8
Trunk	10
Knee	10
Foot, except toe	10
Arm	10
Shoulder	21

Furniture and fixtures	2
Chemicals and chemical products	4
Containers	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Health care patient	5
Parts and materials	8
Worker motion or position	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9
Vehicles	10
Machinery	19

Struck by object	4
Struck against object	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Assaults by animal	5
Fall on same level	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Overexertion	8
Fires and explosions	9
Repetitive motion	11
Transportation accidents	14
Caught in equipment	20
Fall to lower level	21

Chart 6. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses by nature, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

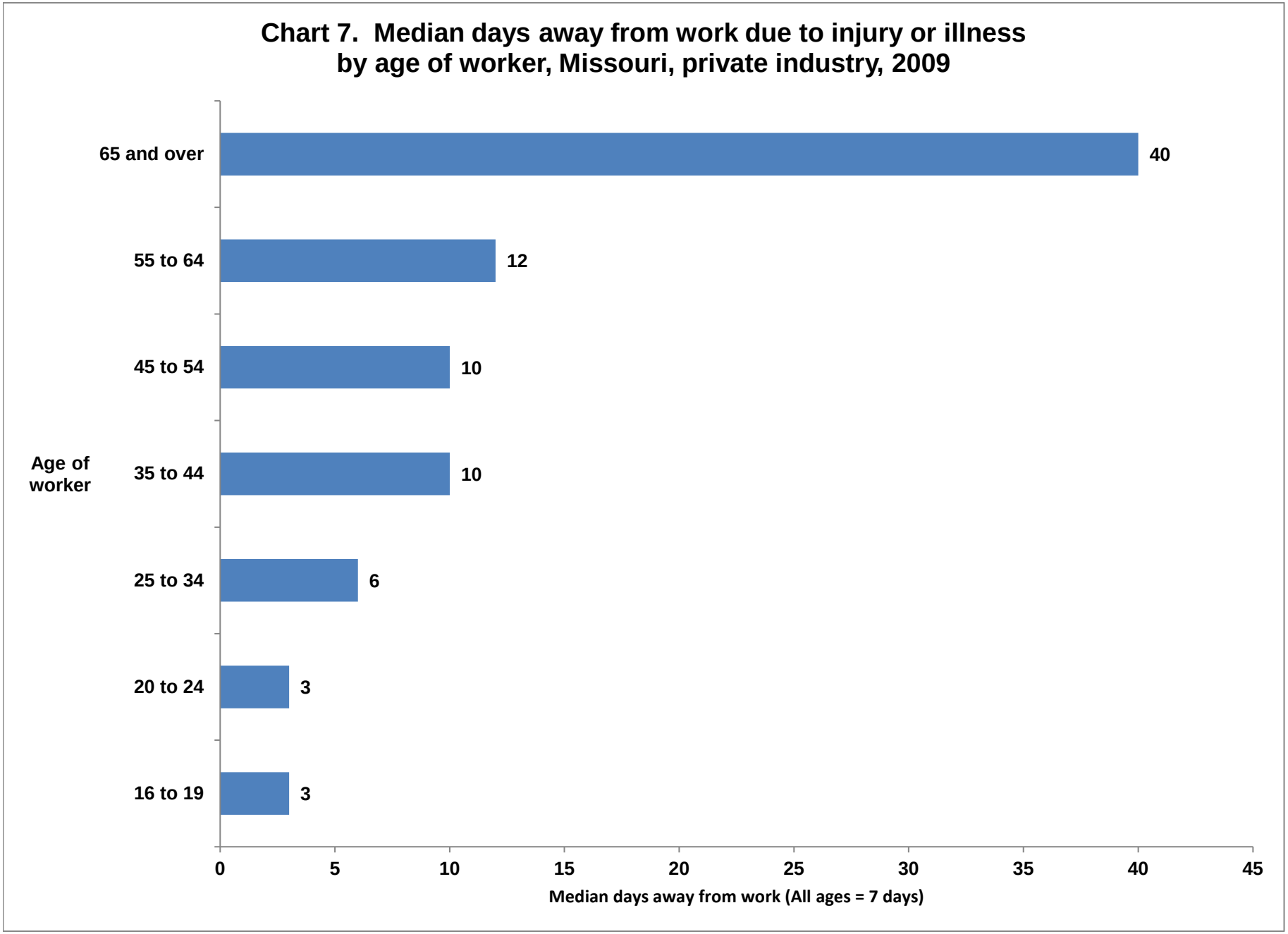
Bruises, contusions	2
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Punctures, except bites	4
Tendonitis	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	7
Sprains, strains, tears	8
Multiple injuries	12
Heat burns	14
Amputations	21
Fractures	26

Head	2
Body systems	2
Toe	3
Eye	4
Neck	5
Back	5
Hand, except finger	5
Finger	5
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Wrist	8
Trunk	10
Knee	10
Foot, except toe	10
Arm	10
Shoulder	21

Furniture and fixtures	2
Chemicals and chemical products	4
Containers	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Health care patient	5
Parts and materials	8
Worker motion or position	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9
Vehicles	10
Machinery	19

Struck by object	4
Struck against object	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Assaults by animal	5
Fall on same level	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Overexertion	8
Fires and explosions	9
Repetitive motion	11
Transportation accidents	14
Caught in equipment	20
Fall to lower level	21

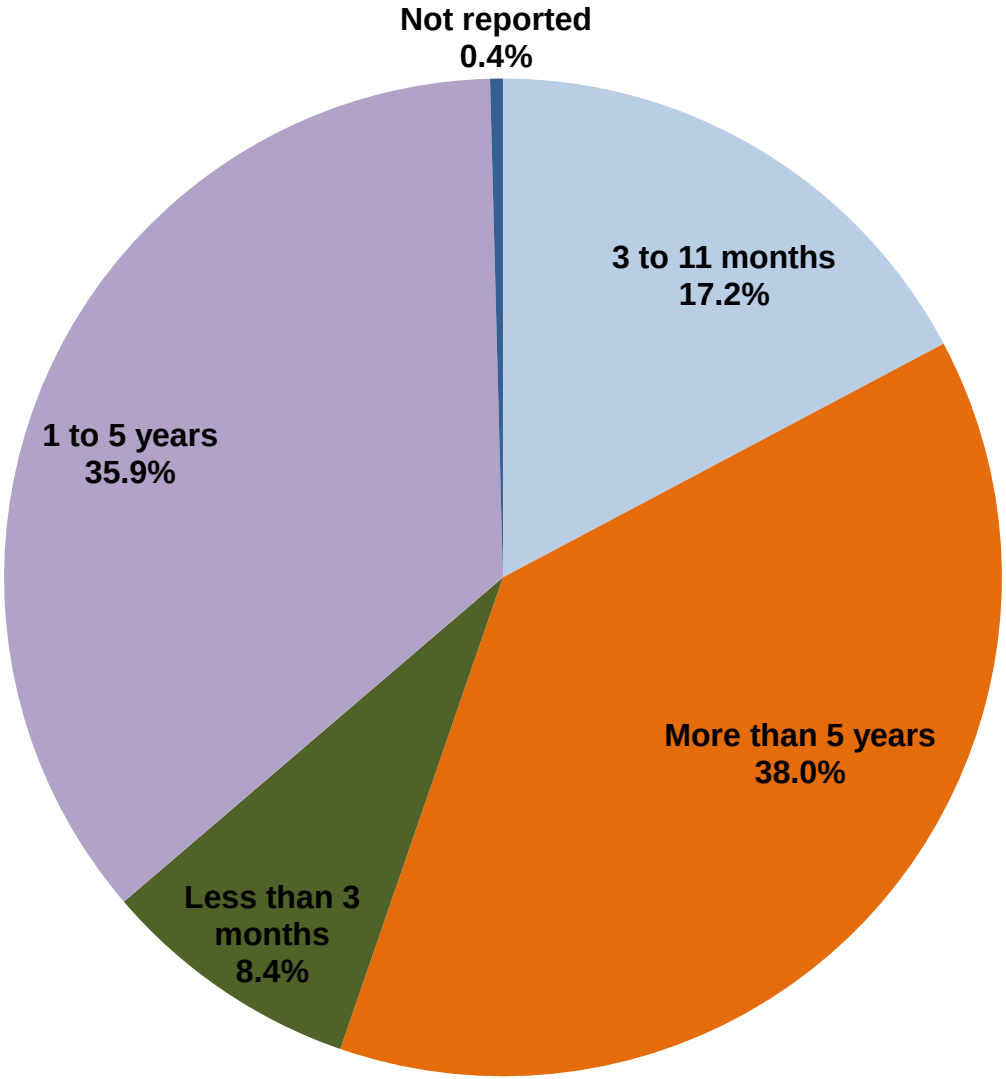
Chart 7. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

16 to 19	3
20 to 24	3
25 to 34	6
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	12
65 and over	40
Not Reported	

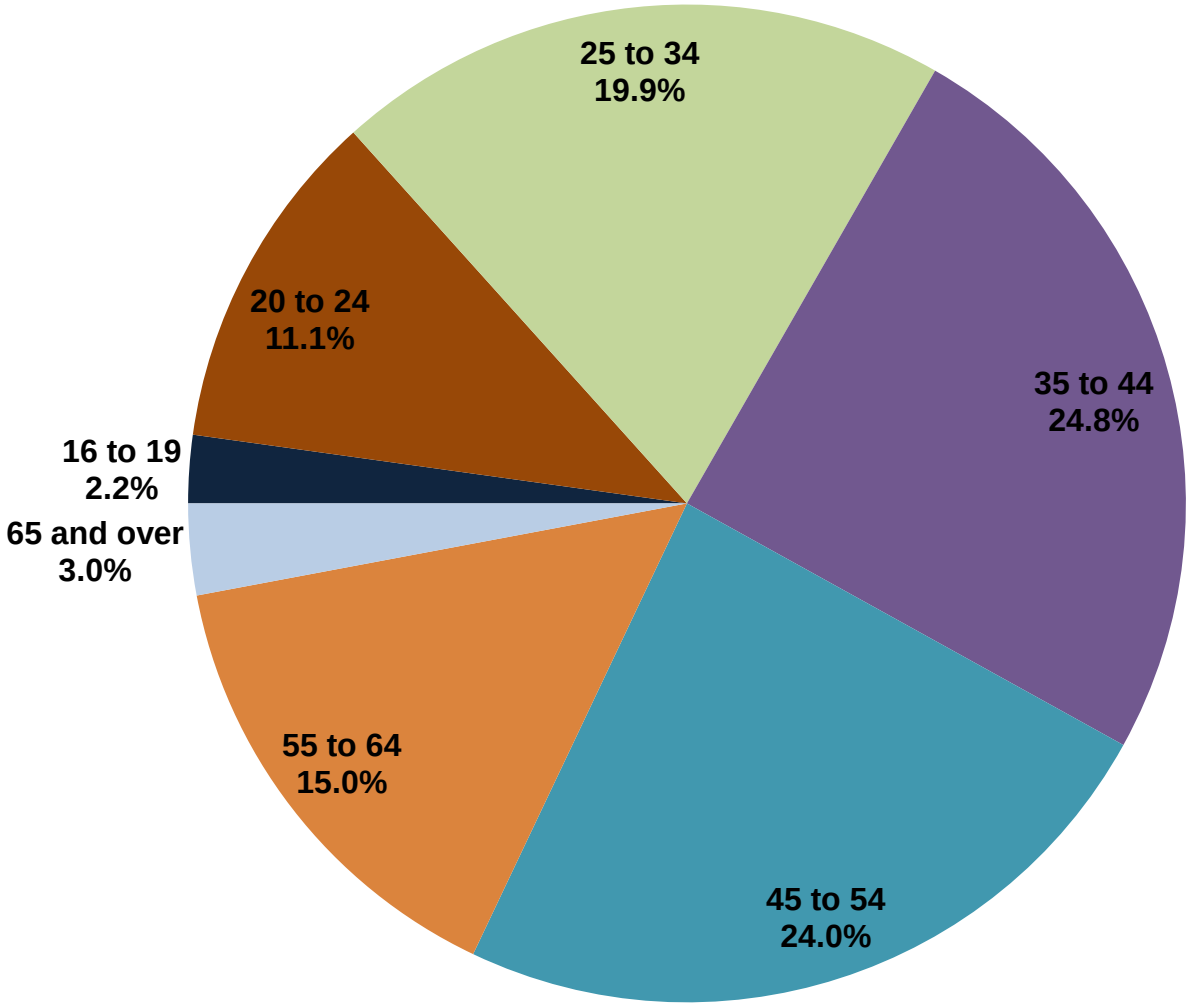
Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by length of service, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

3 to 11 months	2,510.0
More than 5 years	5,540.0
Less than 3 months	1,230.0
1 to 5 years	5,220.0
Not reported	60.0

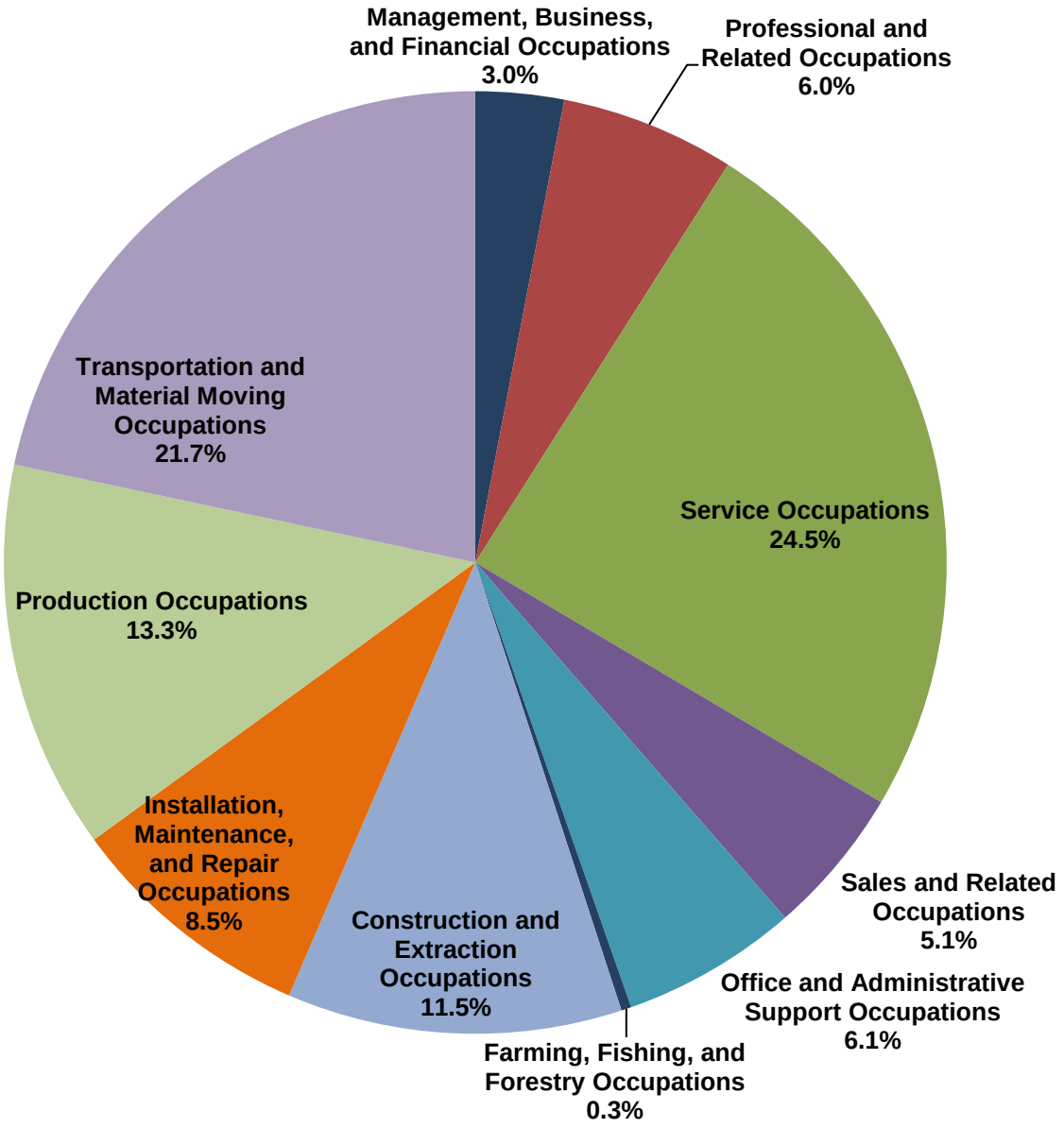
Chart 9. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

16 to 19	320.0	3	0
20 to 24	1,620.0	4	1
25 to 34	2,900.0	5	2
35 to 44	3,600.0	6	0
45 to 54	3,490.0	7	1
55 to 64	2,180.0	8	2
65 and over	430.0	9	0

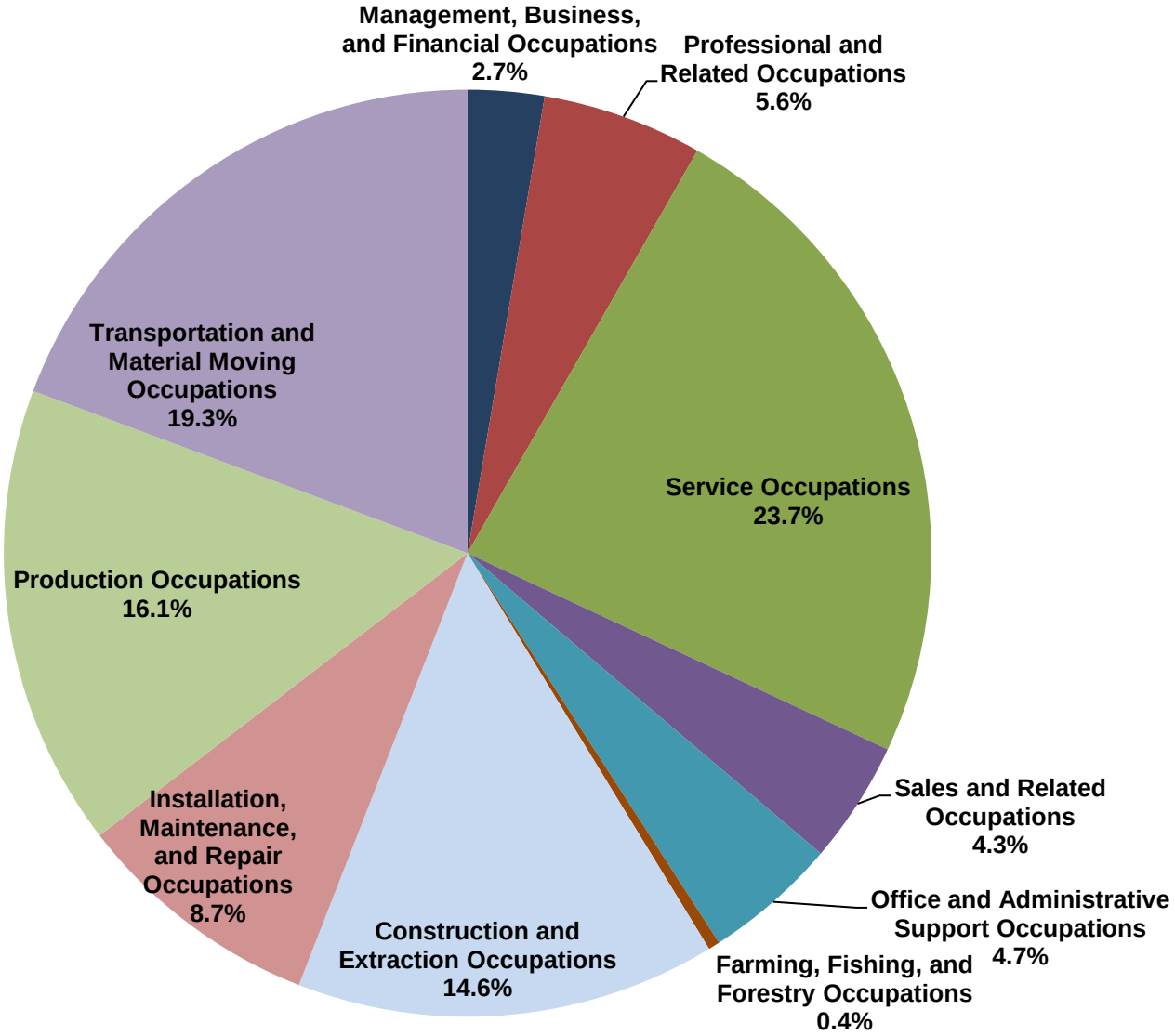
Chart 10. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

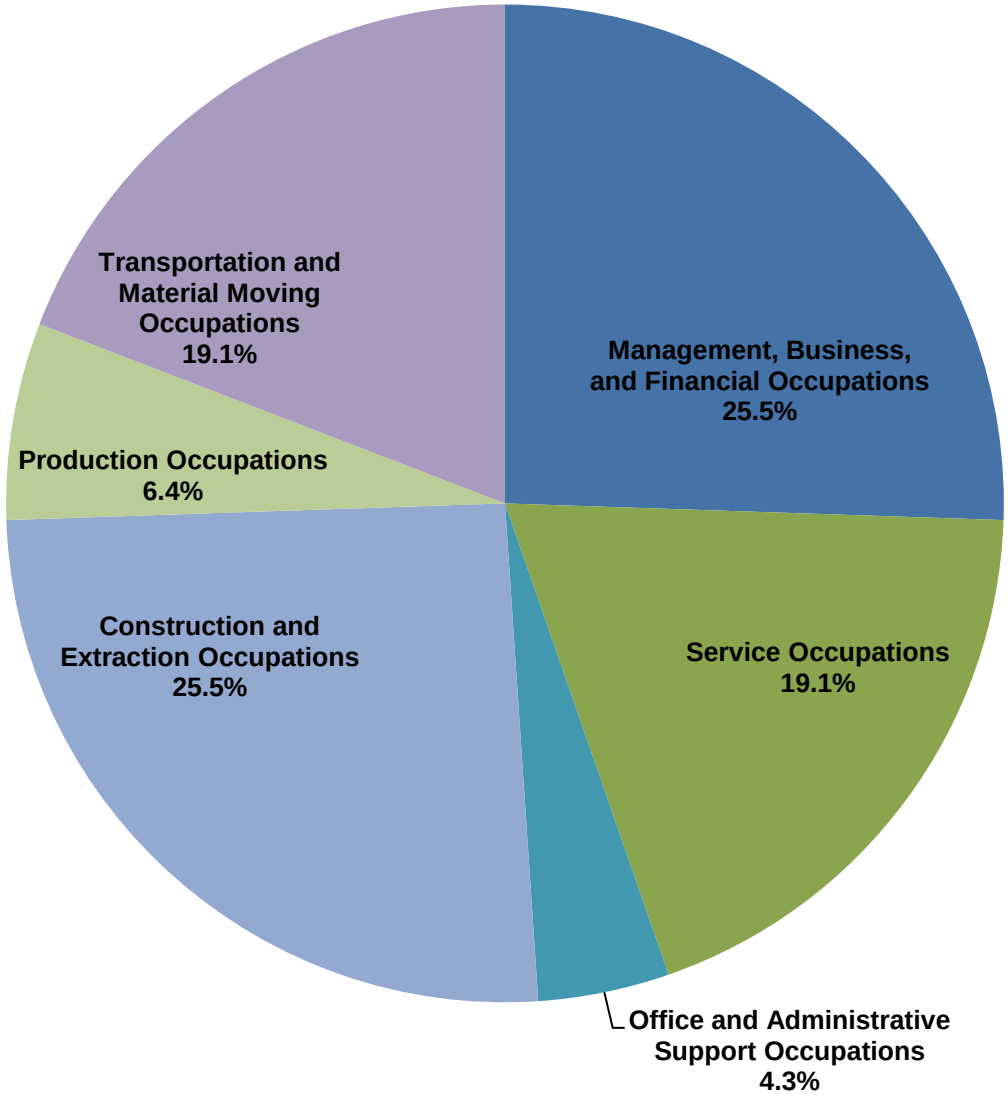
Chart 11. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

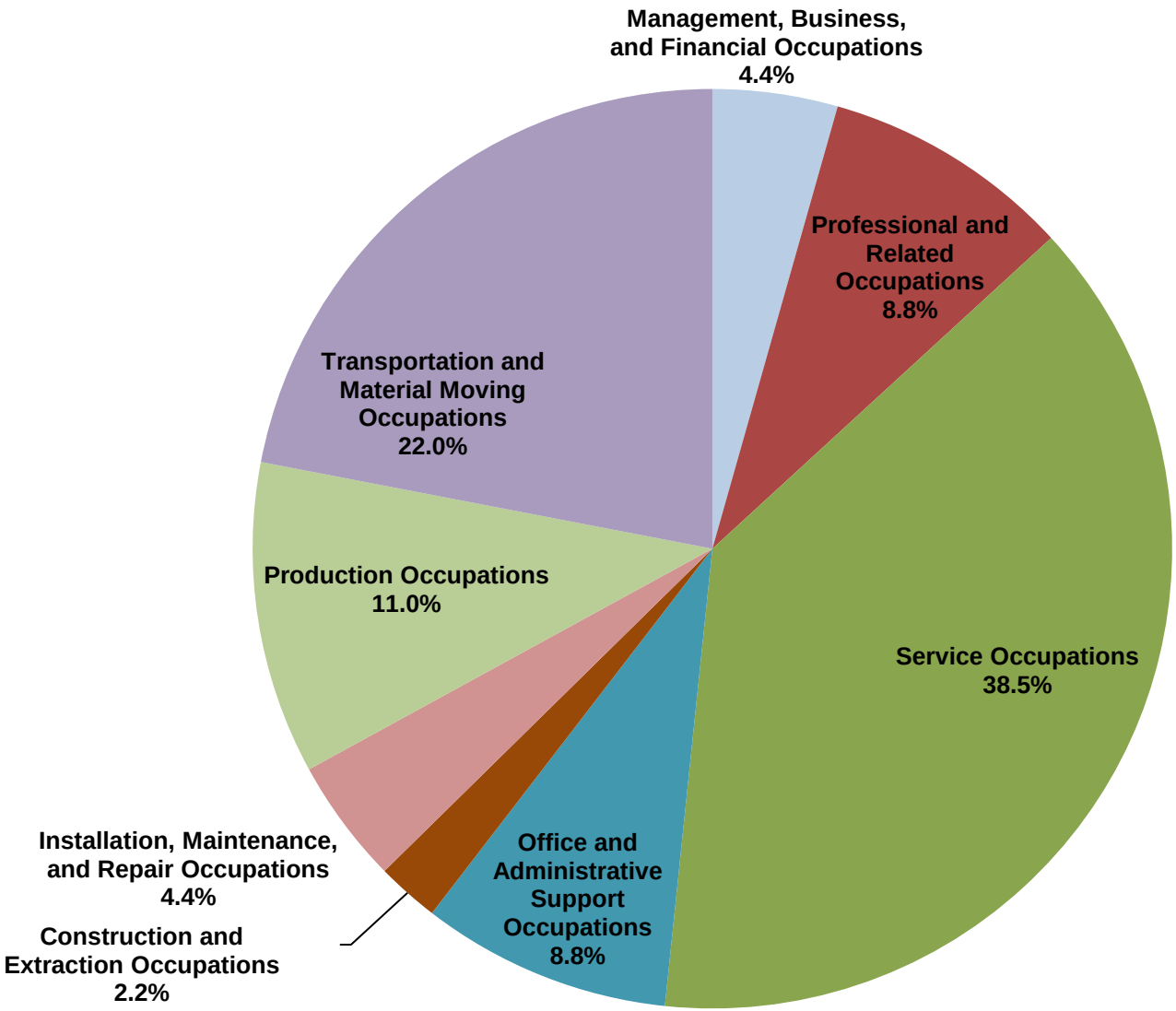
Chart 12. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic or Latino workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

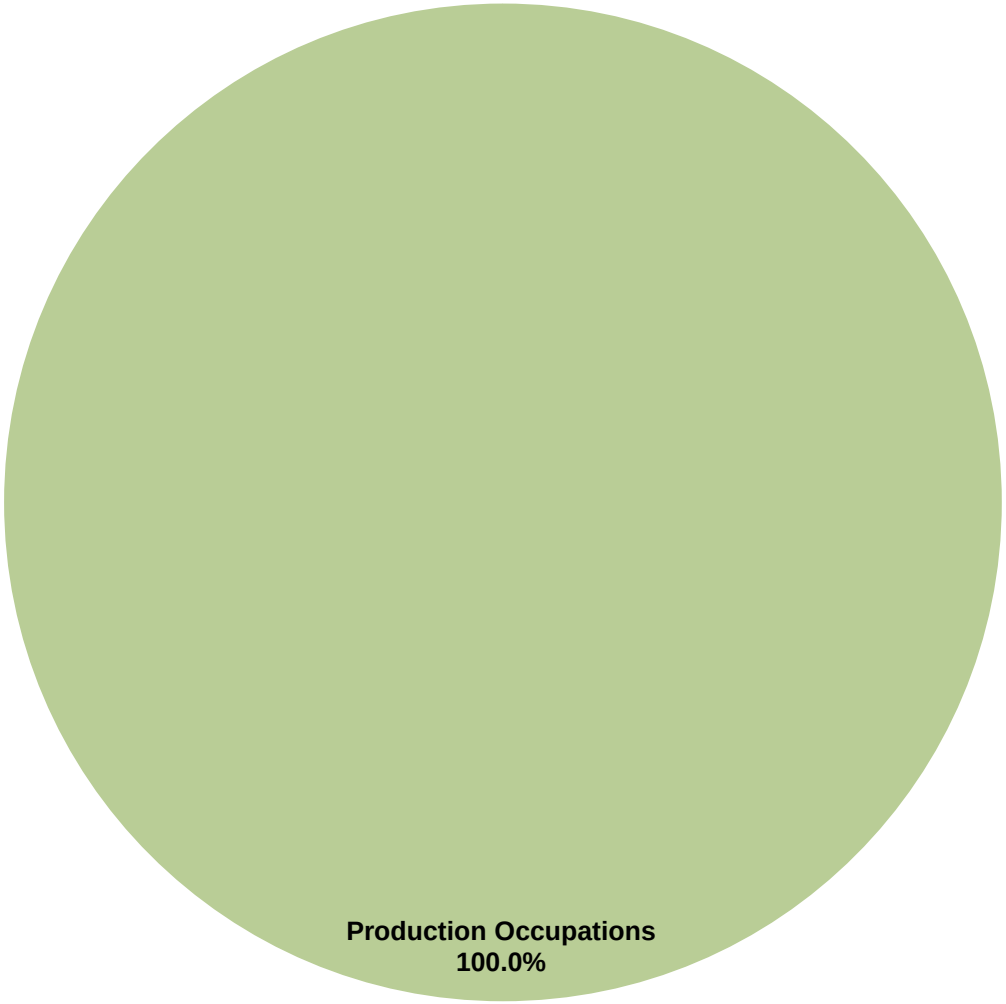
Chart 13. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

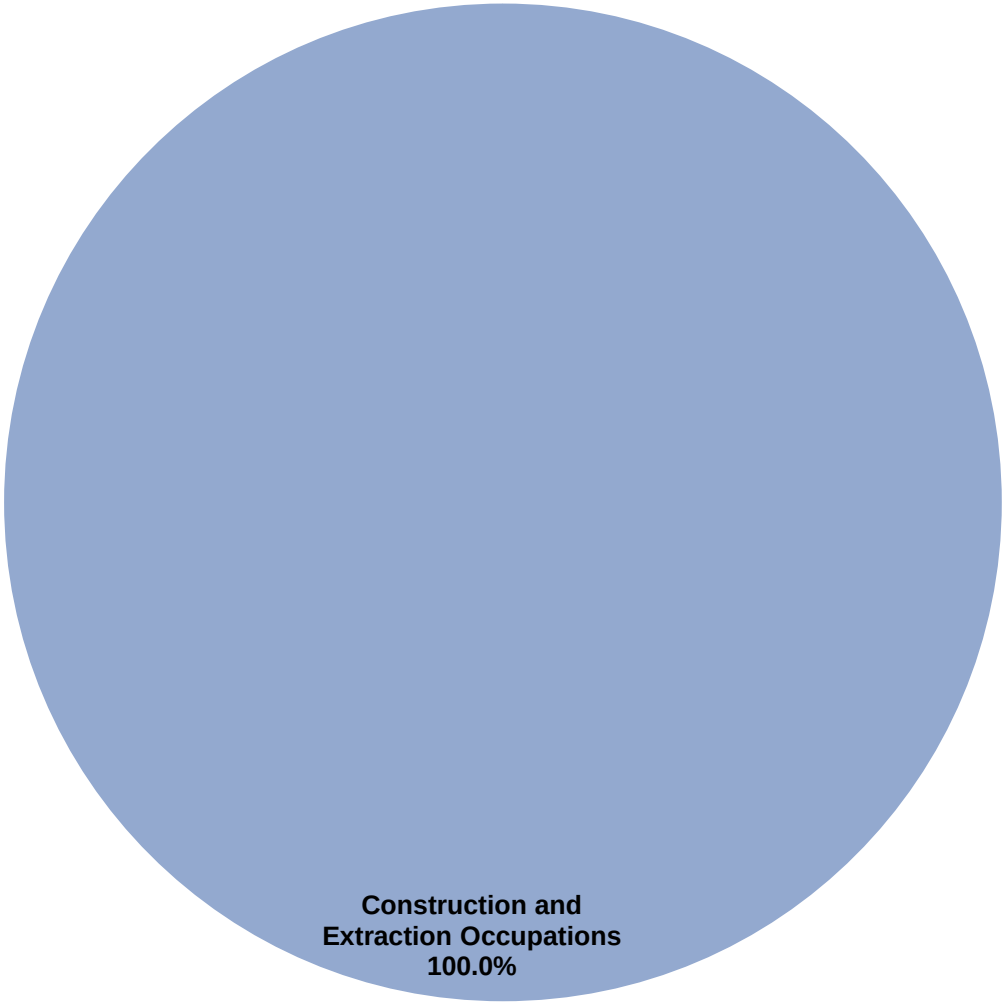
Chart 14. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Asian workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

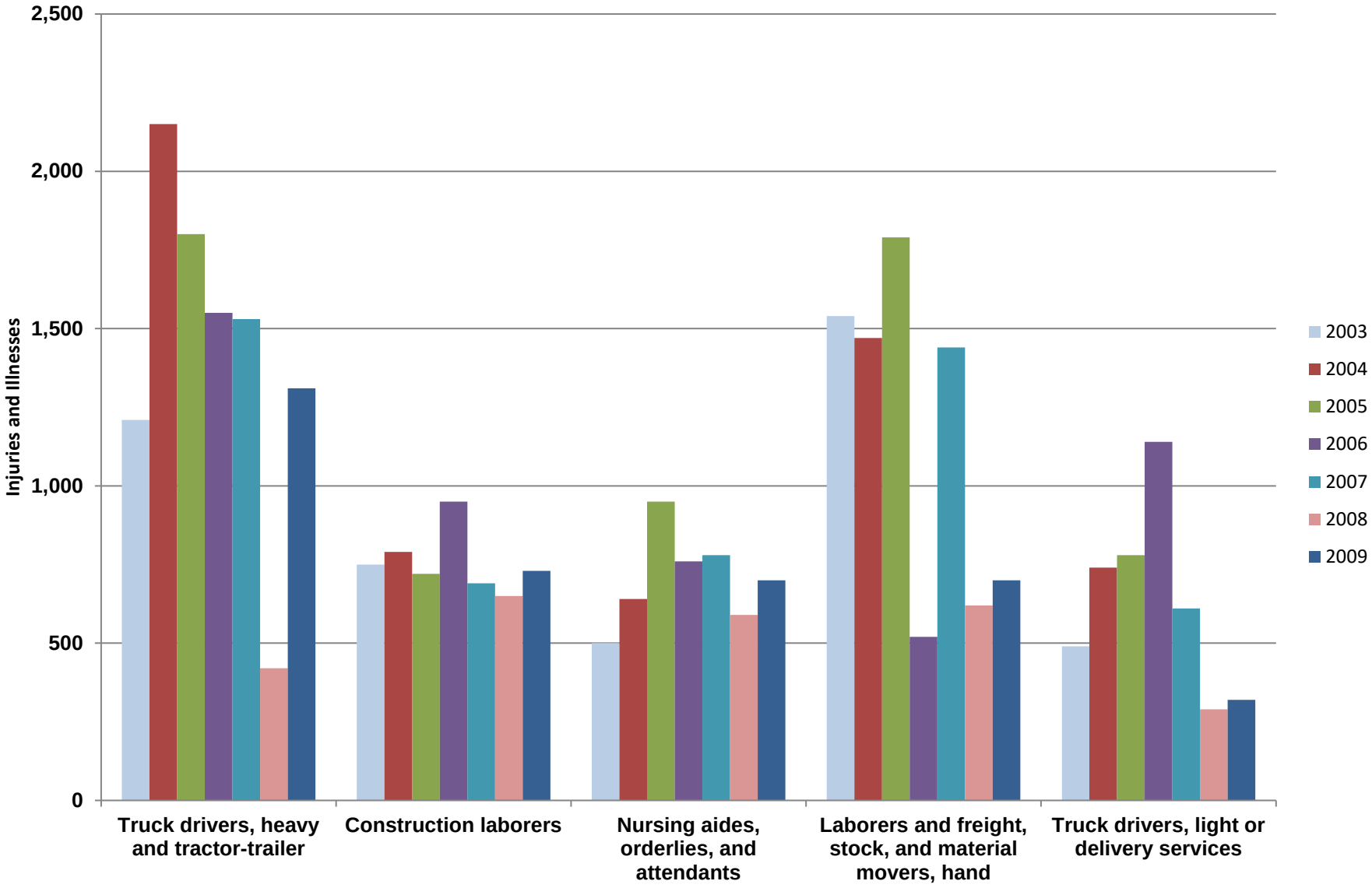
Chart 15. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to American Indian or Alaska Native workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	440.0	200.0	120.0	40.0						70.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	870.0	420.0		80.0						370.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,560.0	1,780.0	90.0	350.0						1,300.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	740.0	320.0								410.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	880.0	350.0	20.0	80.0						430.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	50.0	30.0									6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,670.0	1,100.0	120.0	20.0		30.0				400.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,240.0	650.0		40.0						540.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,940.0	1,210.0	30.0	100.0	20.0					570.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3,150.0	1,450.0	90.0	200.0						1,400.0	10	1
Not reported											0	0

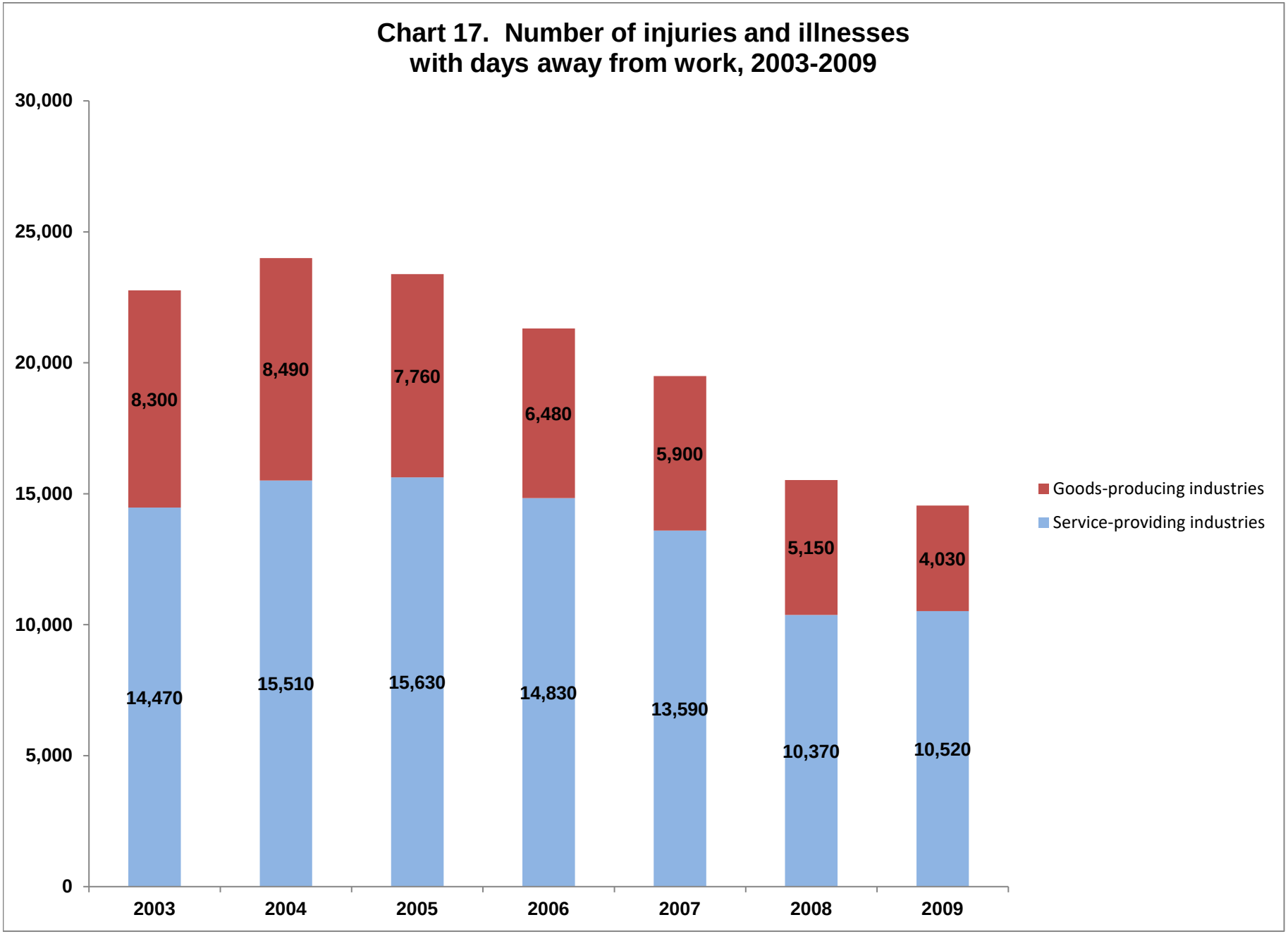
Chart 16. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

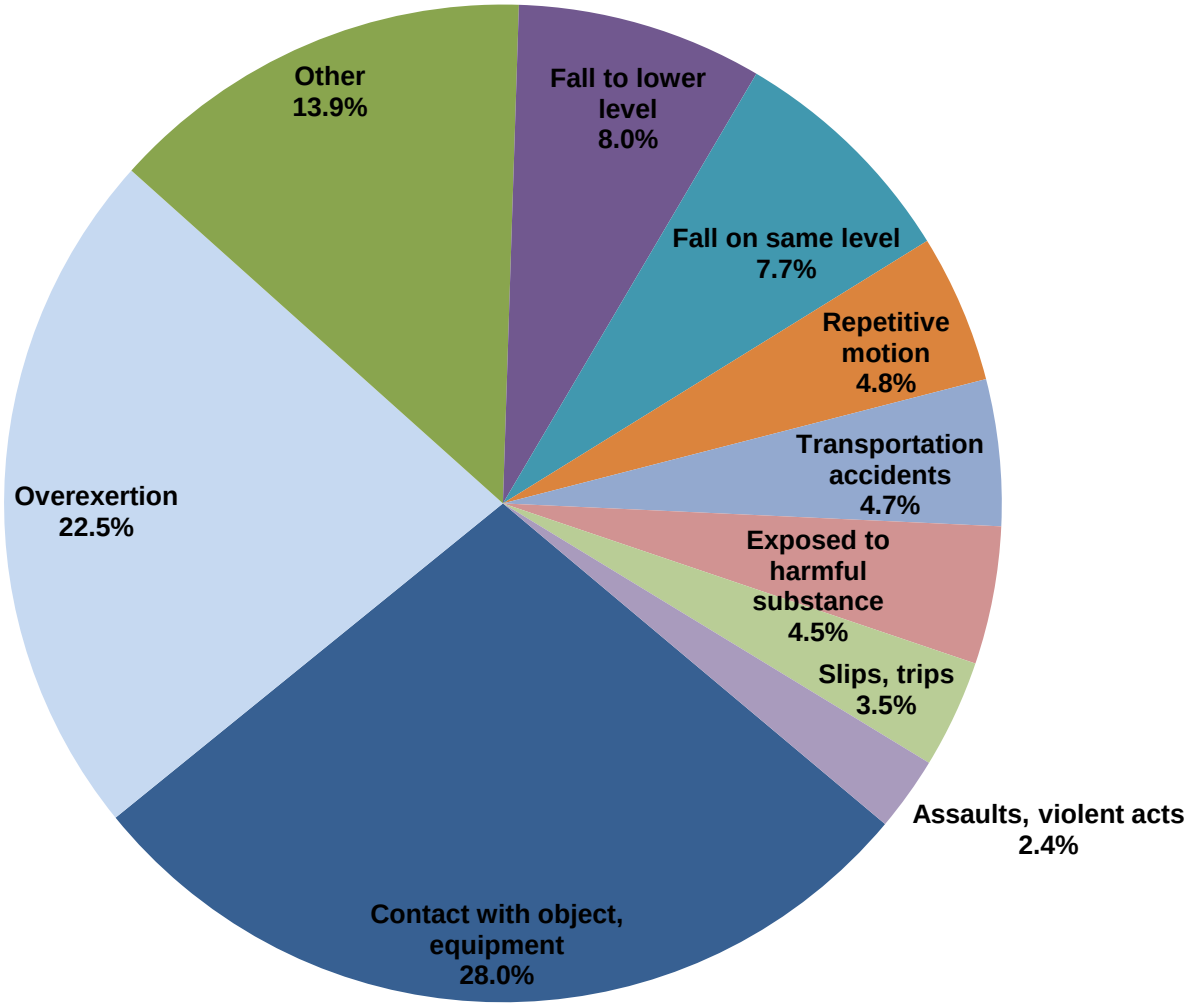
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Truck drive	1310	420	1530	1550	1800	2150	1210
Constructio	730	650	690	950	720	790	750
Nursing aid	700	590	780	760	950	640	500
Laborers a	700	620	1440	520	1790	1470	1540
Truck drive	320	290	610	1140	780	740	490

Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 2003-2009



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Service-providing industries	14470	15510	15630	14830	13590	10370	10520
Goods-producing industries	8300	8490	7760	6480	5900	5150	4030

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	5,680.0
Other	2,110.0
Soreness, pain	1,880.0
Fractures	1,410.0
Bruises, contusions	1,270.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,200.0
Heat burns	360.0
Multiple injuries	330.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	310.0

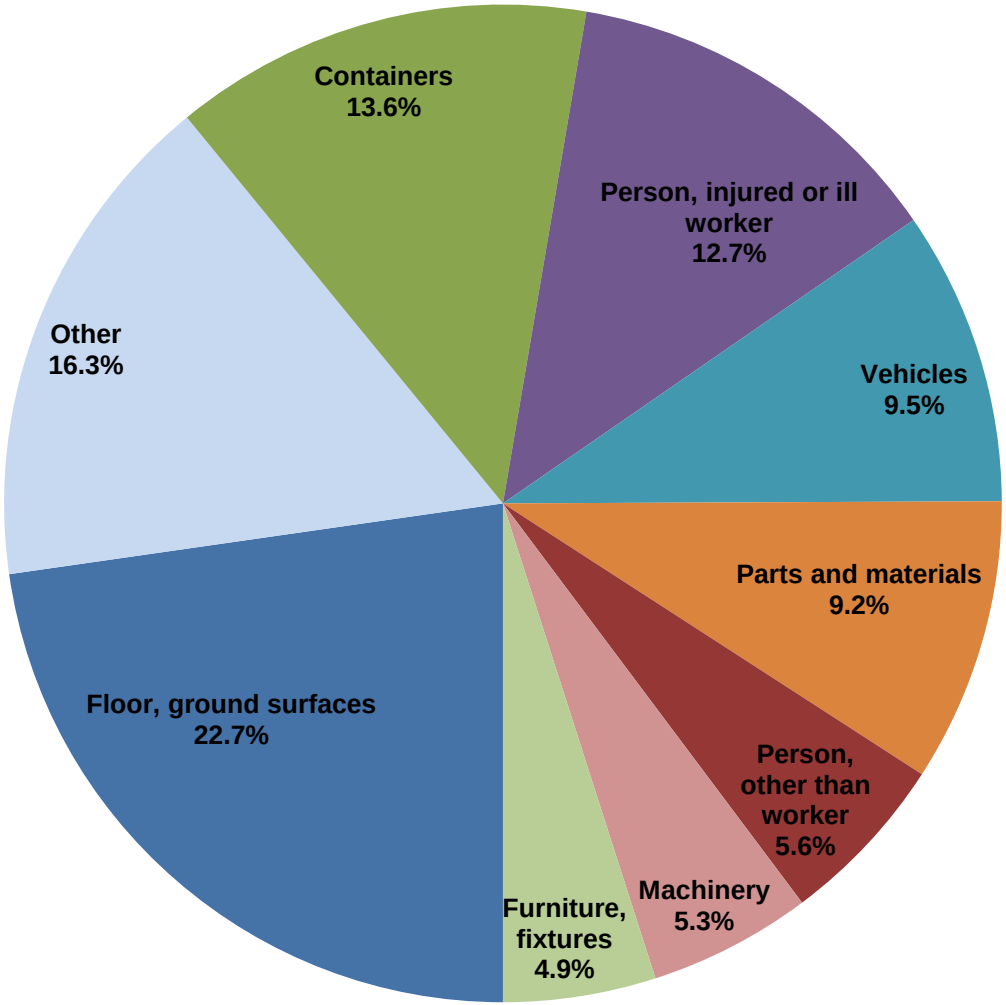
Trunk	4,750.0
Lower extremities	3,610.0
Upper extremities	2,980.0
Multiple body parts	1,610.0
Head	1,220.0
Other	360.0

Floor, ground surfaces	3,310.0
Other	2,380.0
Containers	1,980.0
Person, injured or ill worker	1,850.0
Vehicles	1,390.0
Parts and materials	1,340.0
Person, other than worker	820.0
Machinery	770.0
Furniture, fixtures	720.0
Worker motion or position	1850
Health care patient	740

Contact with object, equipment	4,080.0
Overexertion	3,270.0
Other	2,020.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Fall on same level	1,120.0
Repetitive motion	700.0
Transportation accidents	690.0
Exposed to harmful substance	650.0

Slips, trips	510.0
Assaults, violent acts	350.0
Total count	14550

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	5,680.0
Other	2,110.0
Soreness, pain	1,880.0
Fractures	1,410.0
Bruises, contusions	1,270.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,200.0
Heat burns	360.0
Multiple injuries	330.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	310.0

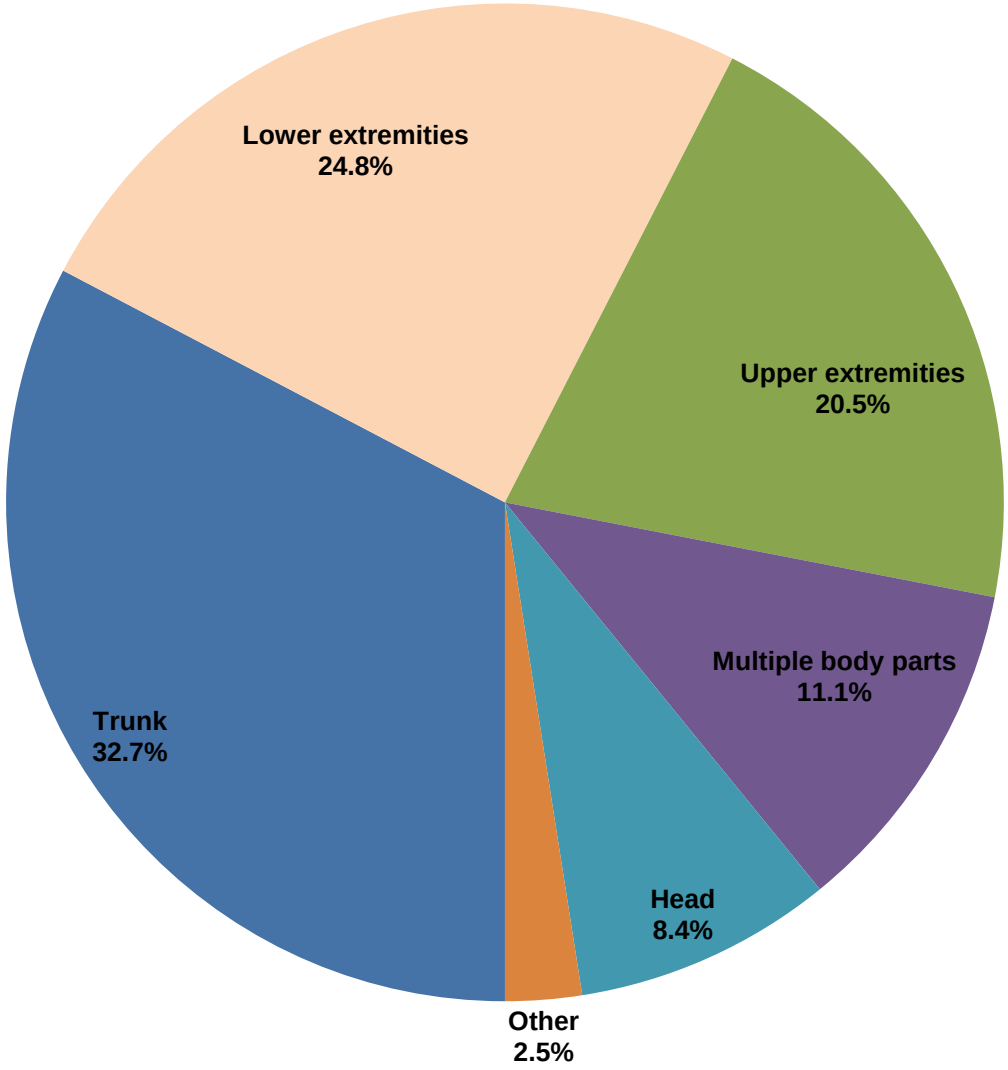
Trunk	4,750.0
Lower extremities	3,610.0
Upper extremities	2,980.0
Multiple body parts	1,610.0
Head	1,220.0
Other	360.0

Floor, ground surfaces	3,310.0
Other	2,380.0
Containers	1,980.0
Person, injured or ill worker	1,850.0
Vehicles	1,390.0
Parts and materials	1,340.0
Person, other than worker	820.0
Machinery	770.0
Furniture, fixtures	720.0
Worker motion or position	1850
Health care patient	740

Contact with object, equipment	4,080.0
Overexertion	3,270.0
Other	2,020.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Fall on same level	1,120.0
Repetitive motion	700.0
Transportation accidents	690.0
Exposed to harmful substance	650.0

Slips, trips	510.0
Assaults, violent acts	350.0
Total count	14550

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	5,680.0
Other	2,110.0
Soreness, pain	1,880.0
Fractures	1,410.0
Bruises, contusions	1,270.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,200.0
Heat burns	360.0
Multiple injuries	330.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	310.0

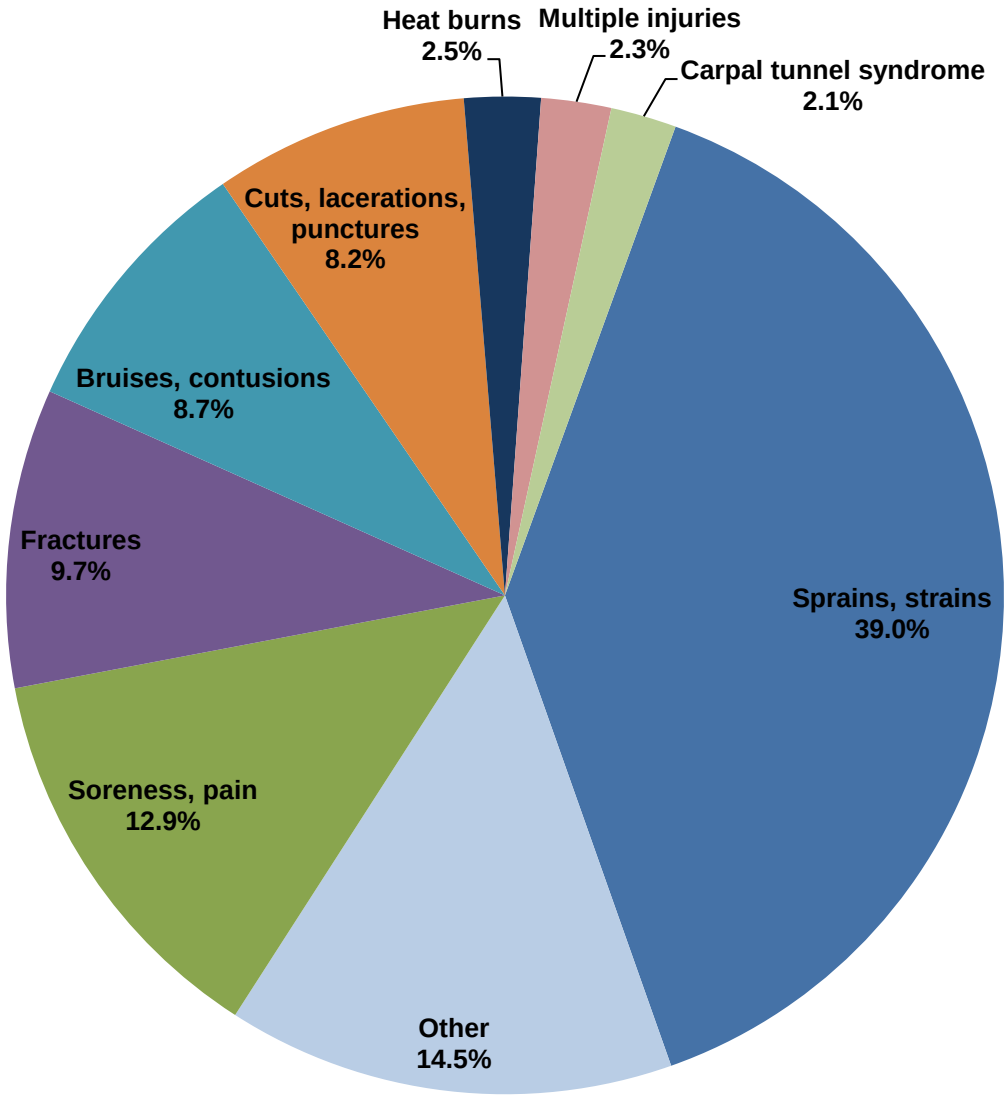
Trunk	4,750.0
Lower extremities	3,610.0
Upper extremities	2,980.0
Multiple body parts	1,610.0
Head	1,220.0
Other	360.0

Floor, ground surfaces	3,310.0
Other	2,380.0
Containers	1,980.0
Person, injured or ill worker	1,850.0
Vehicles	1,390.0
Parts and materials	1,340.0
Person, other than worker	820.0
Machinery	770.0
Furniture, fixtures	720.0
Worker motion or position	1850
Health care patient	740

Contact with object, equipment	4,080.0
Overexertion	3,270.0
Other	2,020.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Fall on same level	1,120.0
Repetitive motion	700.0
Transportation accidents	690.0
Exposed to harmful substance	650.0

Slips, trips	510.0
Assaults, violent acts	350.0
Total count	14550

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	5,680.0
Other	2,110.0
Soreness, pain	1,880.0
Fractures	1,410.0
Bruises, contusions	1,270.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,200.0
Heat burns	360.0
Multiple injuries	330.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	310.0

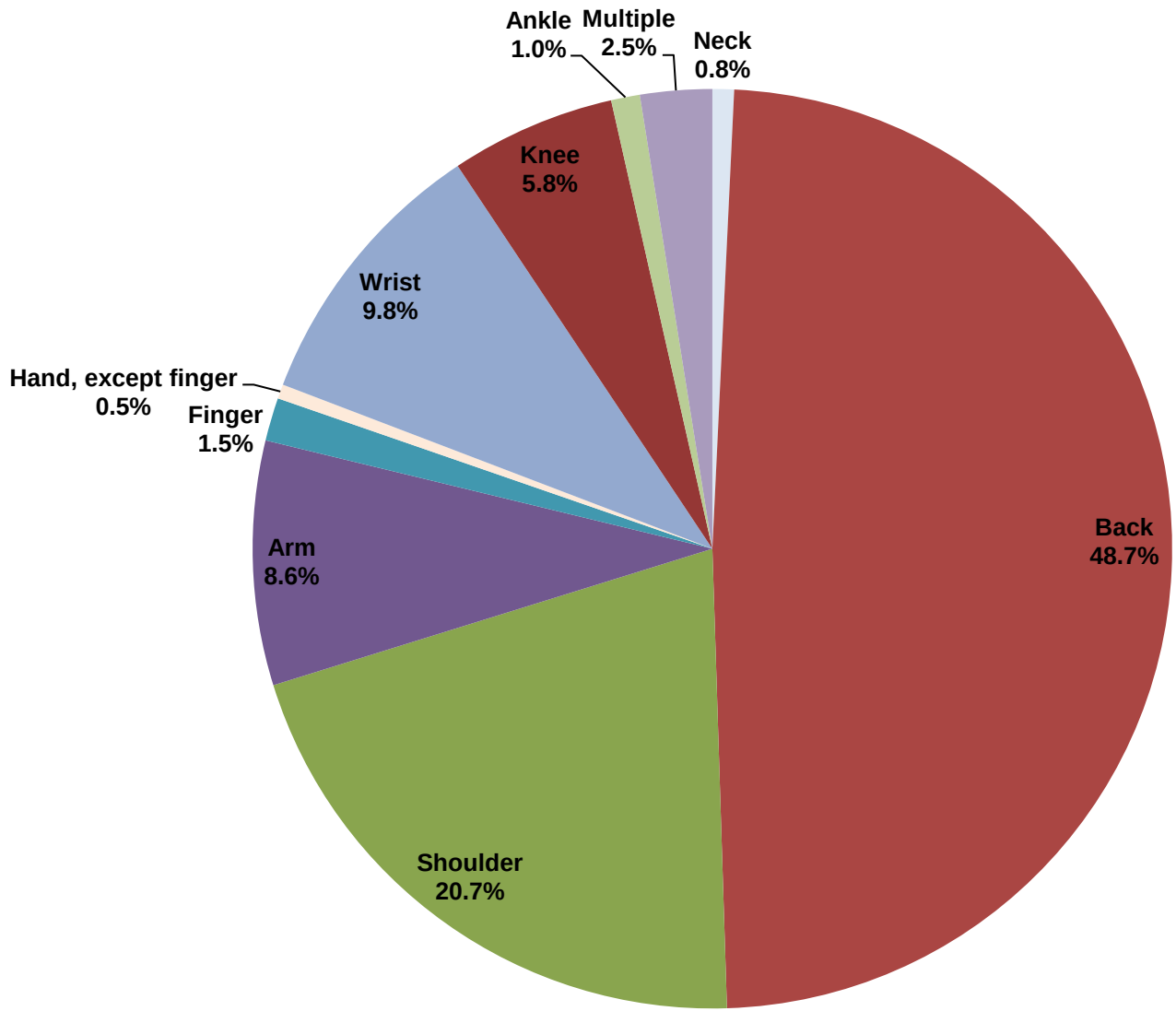
Trunk	4,750.0
Lower extremities	3,610.0
Upper extremities	2,980.0
Multiple body parts	1,610.0
Head	1,220.0
Other	360.0

Floor, ground surfaces	3,310.0
Other	2,380.0
Containers	1,980.0
Person, injured or ill worker	1,850.0
Vehicles	1,390.0
Parts and materials	1,340.0
Person, other than worker	820.0
Machinery	770.0
Furniture, fixtures	720.0
Worker motion or position	1850
Health care patient	740

Contact with object, equipment	4,080.0
Overexertion	3,270.0
Other	2,020.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Fall on same level	1,120.0
Repetitive motion	700.0
Transportation accidents	690.0
Exposed to harmful substance	650.0

Slips, trips	510.0
Assaults, violent acts	350.0
Total count	14550

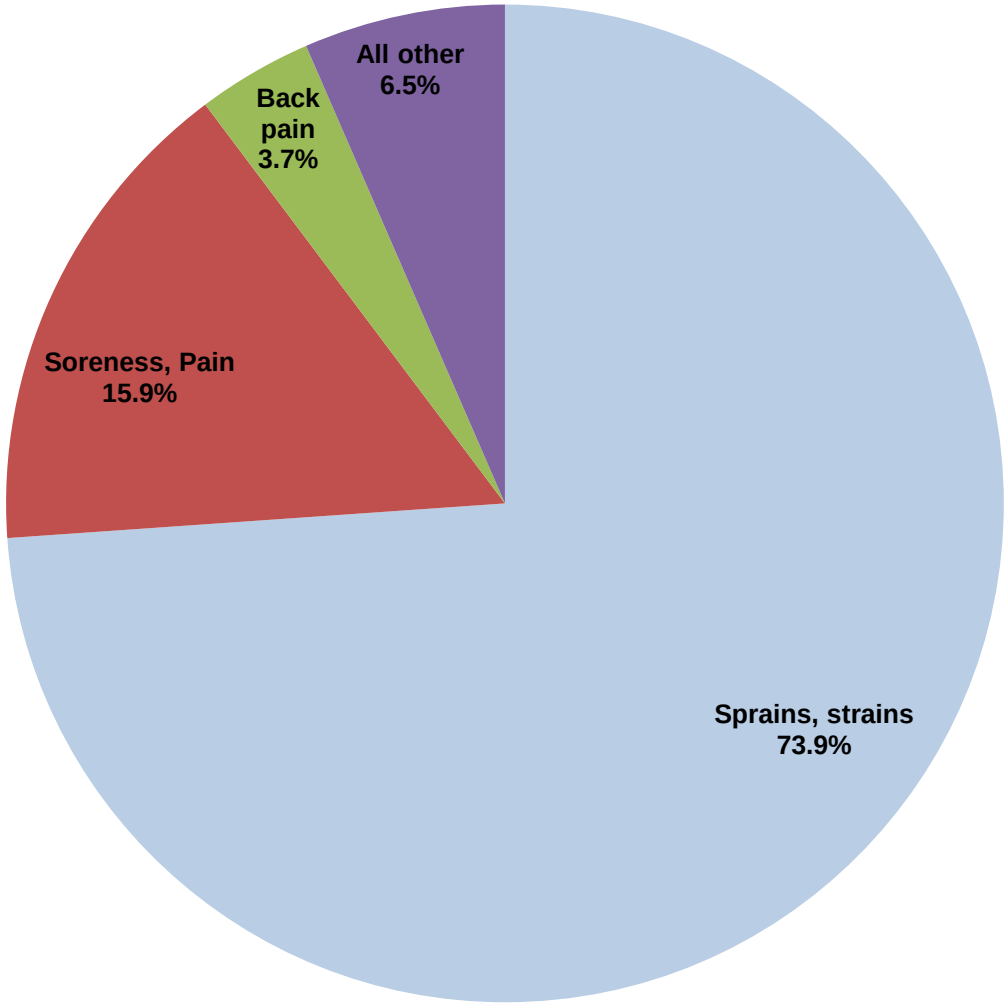
Chart 22. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by part of body affected Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	part of body affected
Neck	30.0
Back	1,930.0
Shoulder	820.0
Arm	340.0
Finger	60.0
Hand, except finger	20.0
Wrist	390.0
Knee	230.0
Ankle	40.0
Multiple	100.0

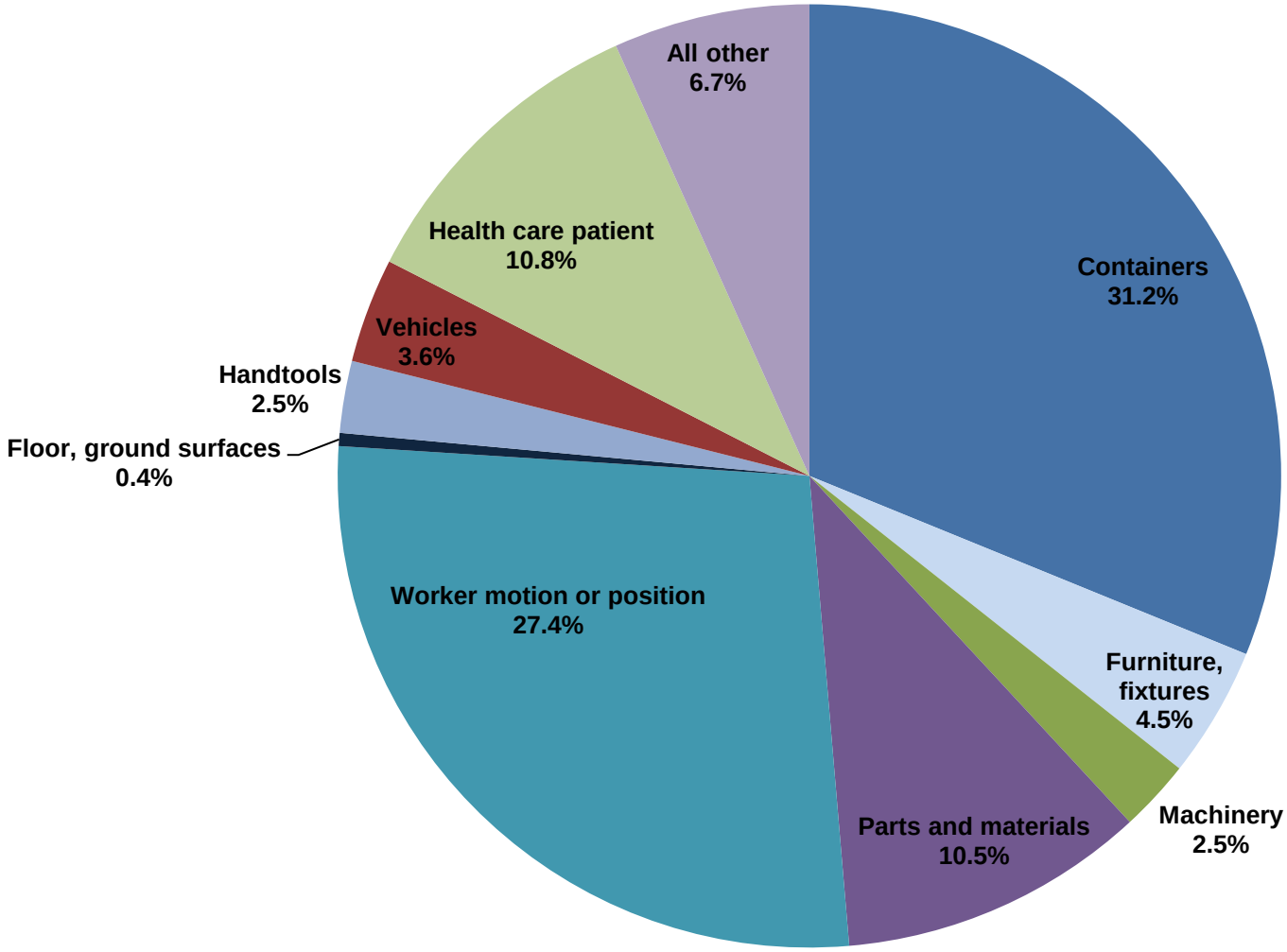
Chart 23. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	3,170.0
Soreness, Pain	680.0
Back pain	160.0
All other	280.0

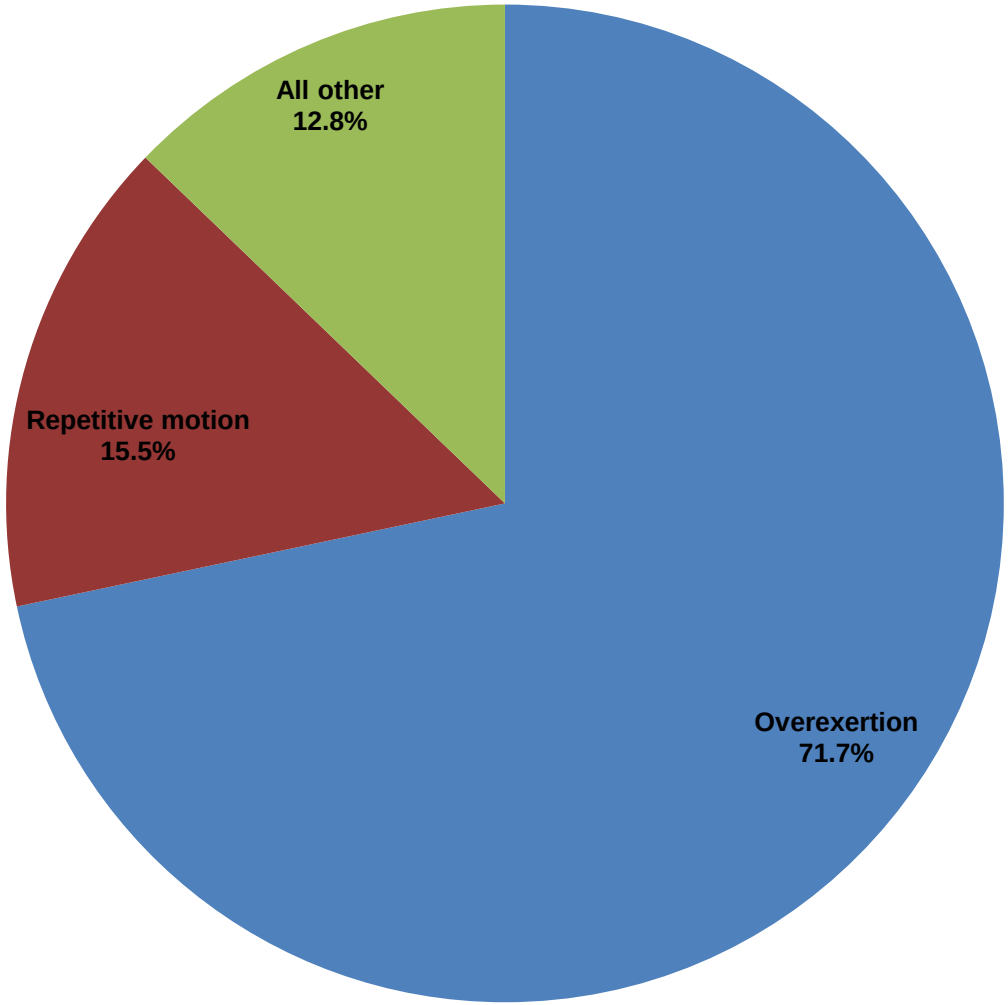
Chart 24. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	source of injury or illness
Containers	1,390.0
Furniture, fixtures	200.0
Machinery	110.0
Parts and materials	470.0
Worker motion or position	1,220.0
Floor, ground surfaces	20.0
Handtools	110.0
Vehicles	160.0
Health care patient	480.0
All other	300.0

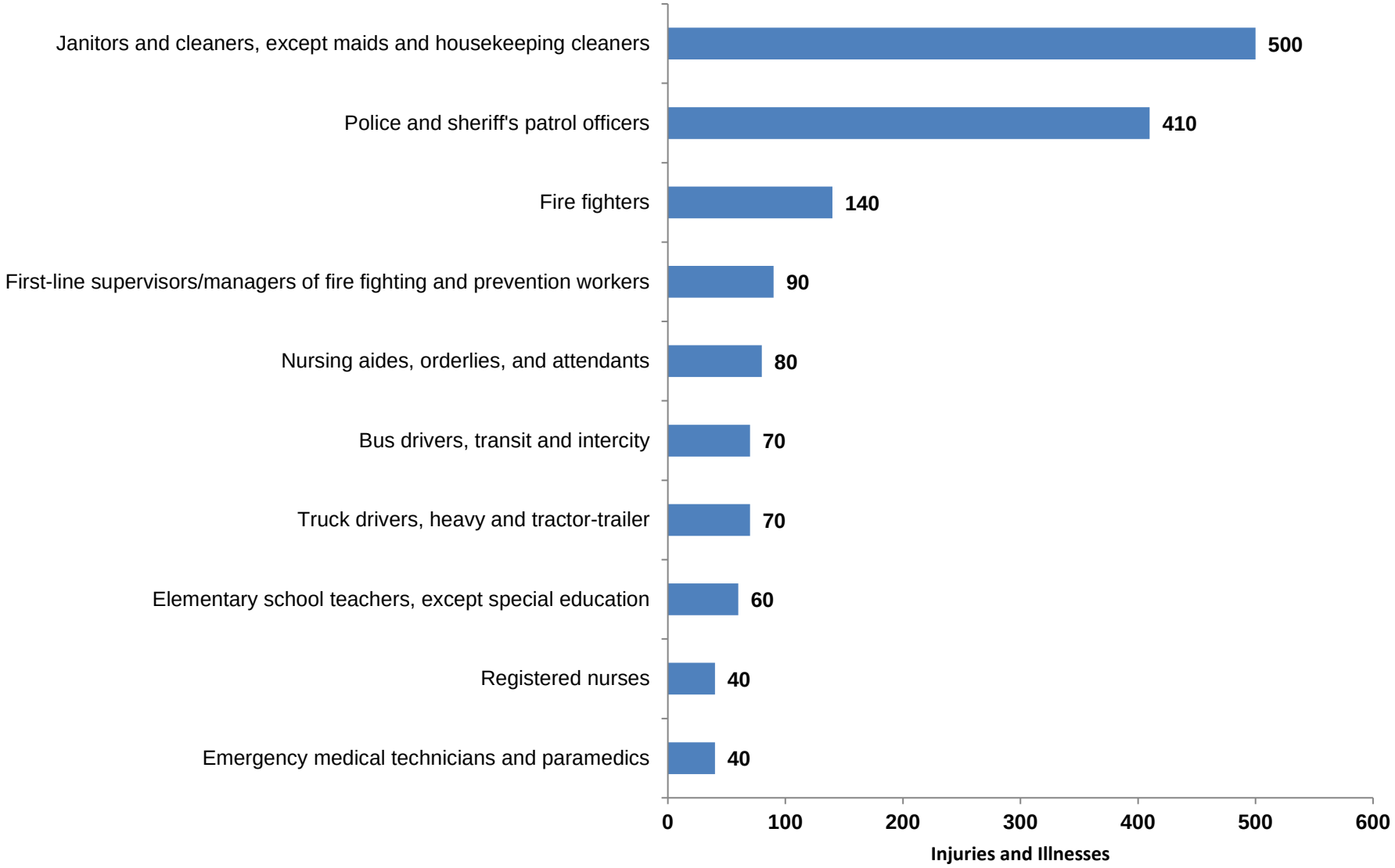
Chart 25. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	3,190.0
Repetitive motion	690.0
All other	570.0

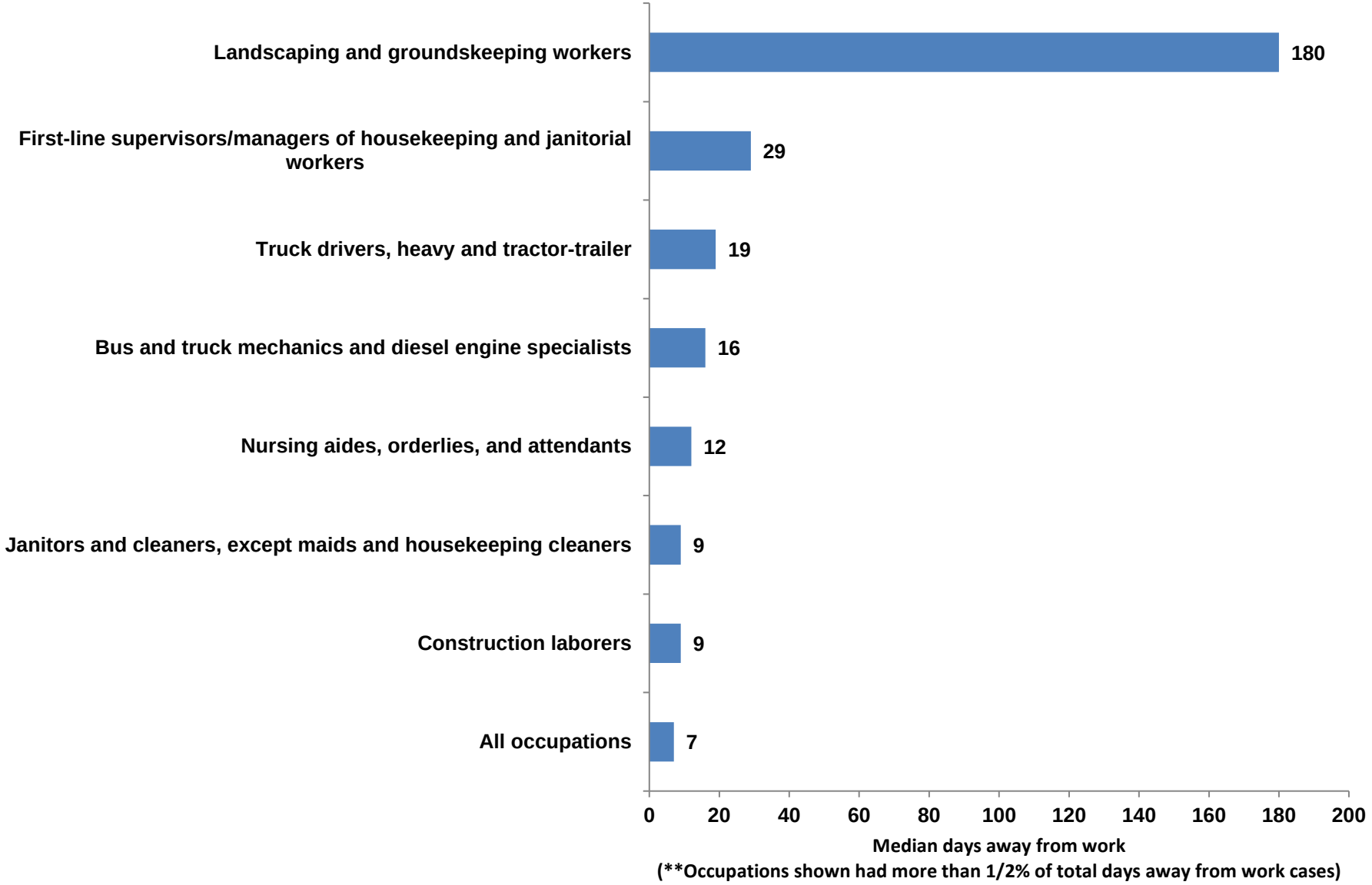
Chart 26. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	40
Registered nurses	40
Elementary school teachers, except special education	60
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	70
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	70
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	90
Fire fighters	140
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	410
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	500

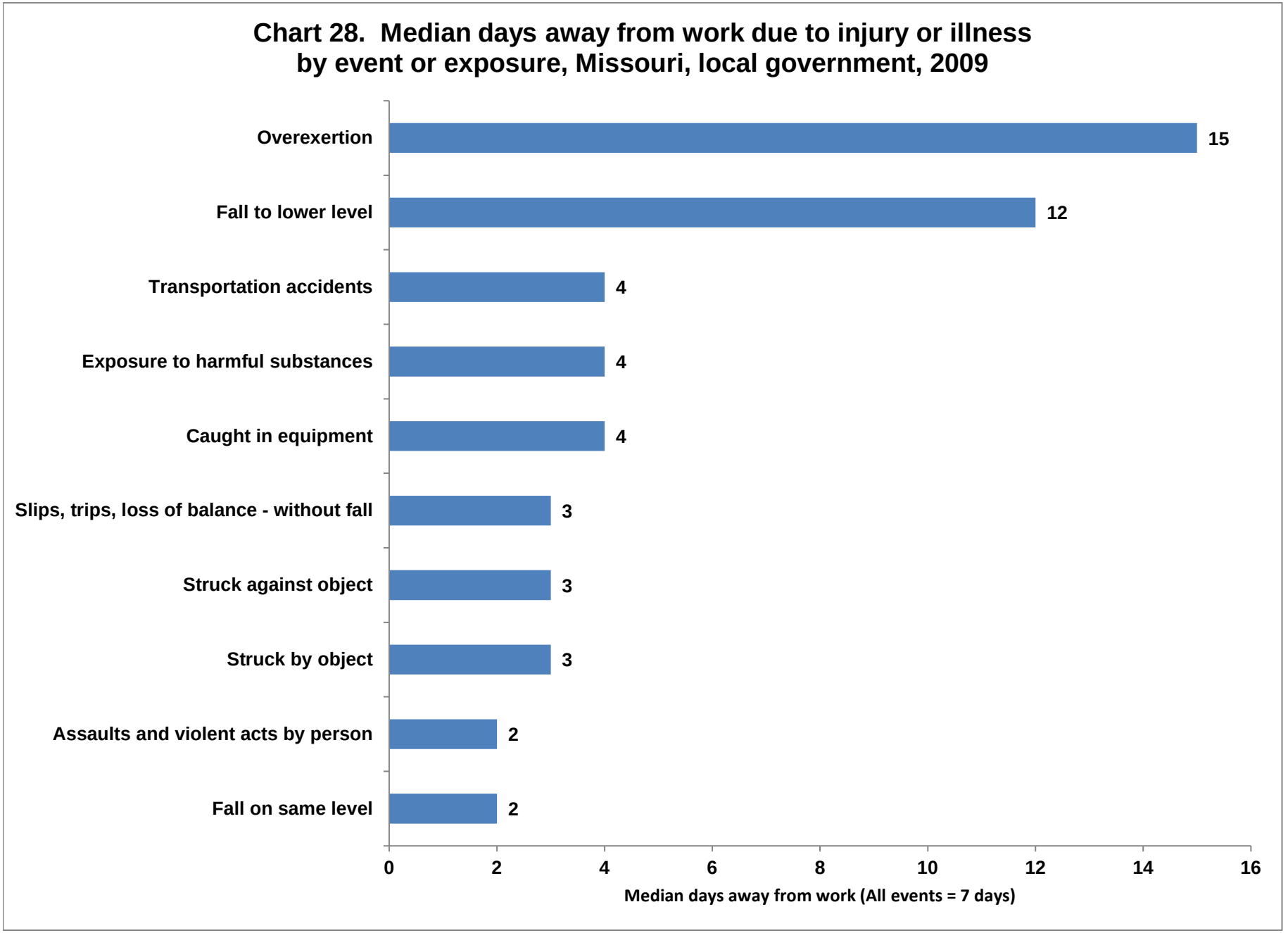
Chart 27. Occupations** with the highest median days away from work, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

All occupations	7
Construction laborers	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	12
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	16
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	29
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	180

Chart 28. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by event or exposure, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Cuts, lacerations	1
Bruises, contusions	4
Heat burns	4
Fractures	5
Sprains, strains, tears	13
Multiple injuries	90

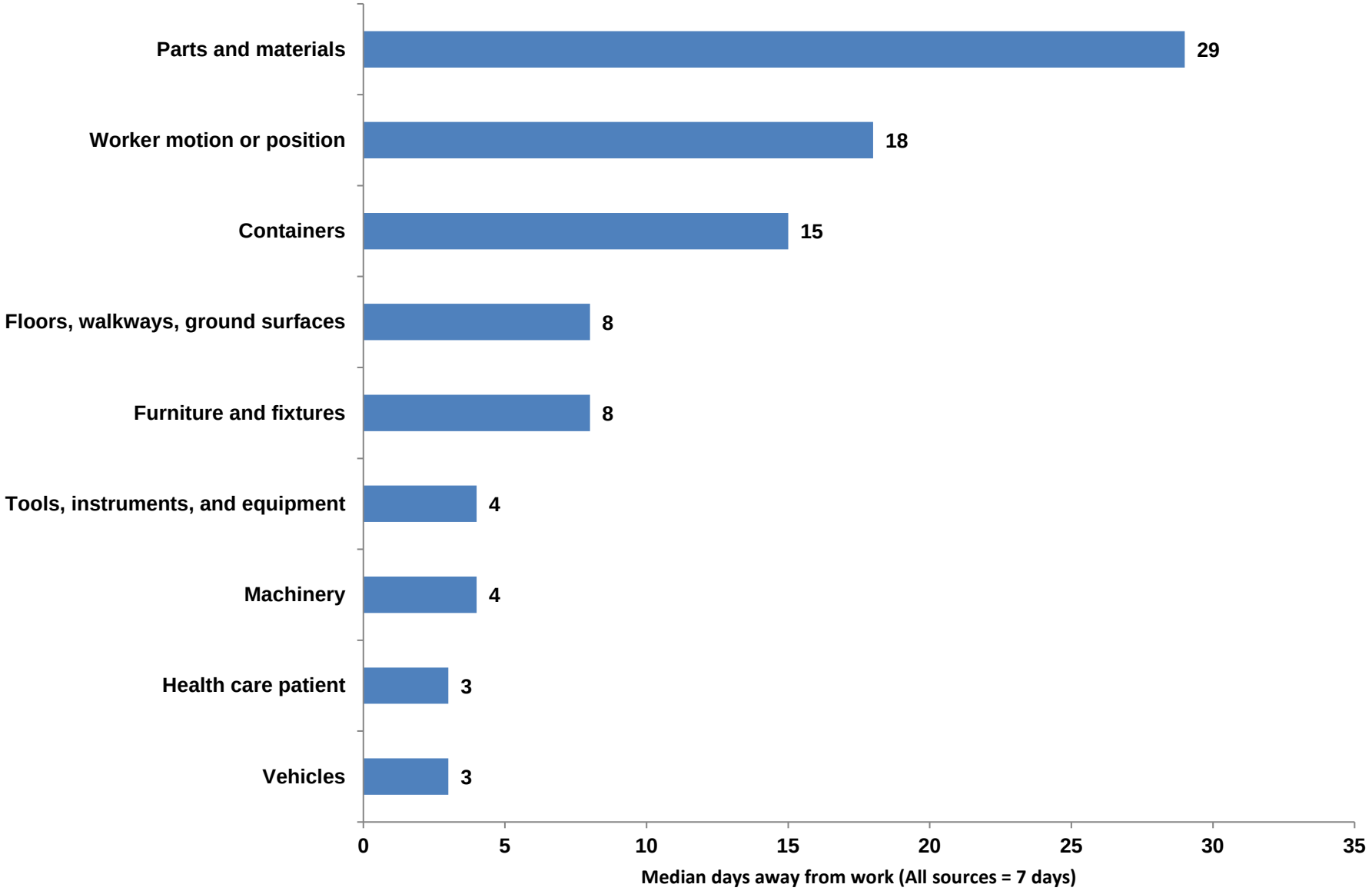
Foot, except toe	1
Head	2
Multiple parts	3
Hand, except finger	4
Wrist	5
Back	8
Trunk	9
Finger	9
Knee	11
Arm	13
Ankle	18
Shoulder	29

Vehicles	3
Health care patient	3
Machinery	4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4
Furniture and fixtures	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8
Containers	15
Worker motion or position	18
Parts and materials	29

Fall on same level	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Struck by object	3
Struck against object	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	3

Caught in equipment	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Transportation accidents	4
Fall to lower level	12
Overexertion	15

Chart. 29 Median days away from work due to injury or illness by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Cuts, lacerations	1
Bruises, contusions	4
Heat burns	4
Fractures	5
Sprains, strains, tears	13
Multiple injuries	90

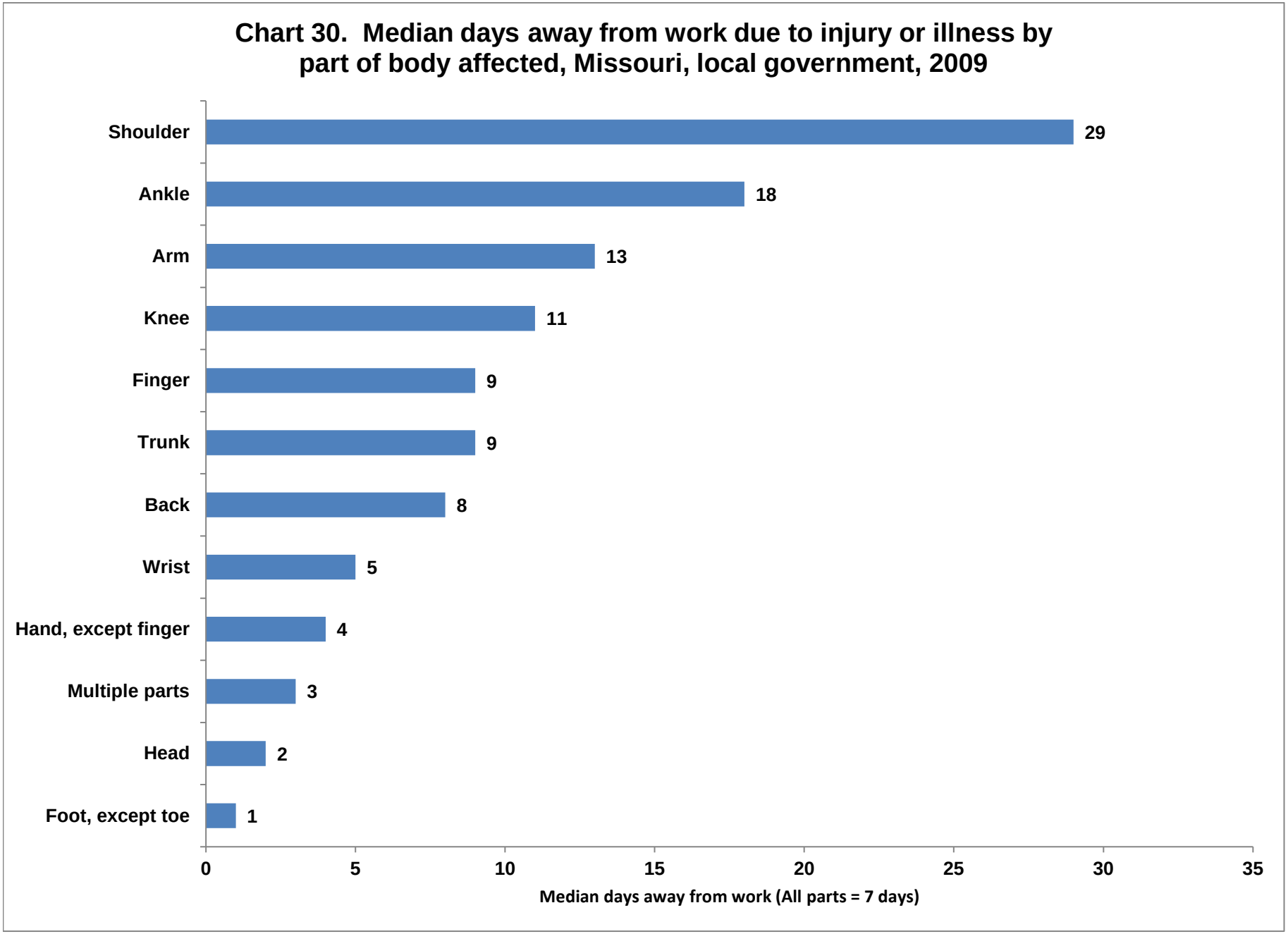
Foot, except toe	1
Head	2
Multiple parts	3
Hand, except finger	4
Wrist	5
Back	8
Trunk	9
Finger	9
Knee	11
Arm	13
Ankle	18
Shoulder	29

Vehicles	3
Health care patient	3
Machinery	4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4
Furniture and fixtures	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8
Containers	15
Worker motion or position	18
Parts and materials	29

Fall on same level	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Struck by object	3
Struck against object	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	3

Caught in equipment	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Transportation accidents	4
Fall to lower level	12
Overexertion	15

Chart 30. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Cuts, lacerations	1
Bruises, contusions	4
Heat burns	4
Fractures	5
Sprains, strains, tears	13
Multiple injuries	90

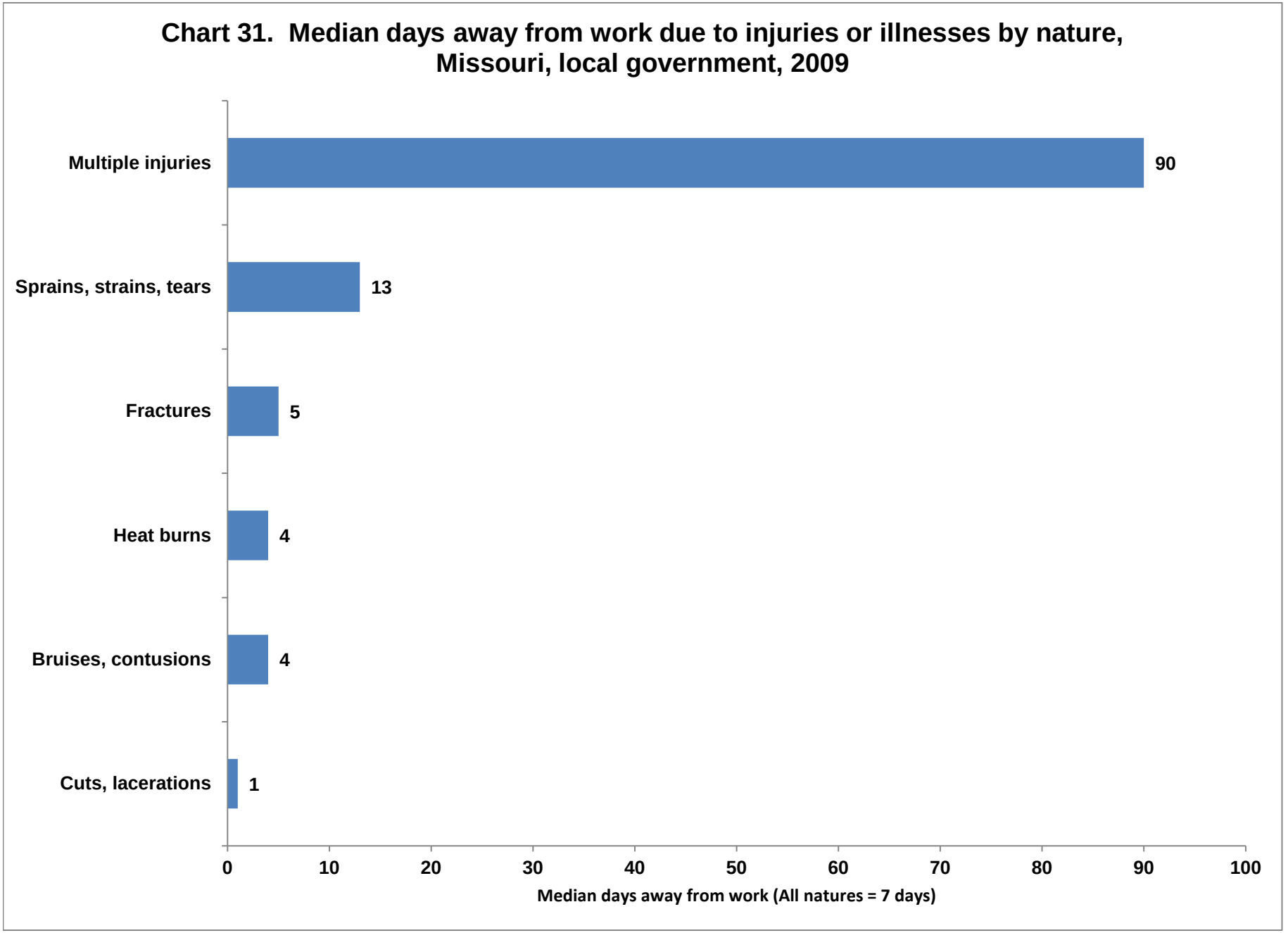
Foot, except toe	1
Head	2
Multiple parts	3
Hand, except finger	4
Wrist	5
Back	8
Trunk	9
Finger	9
Knee	11
Arm	13
Ankle	18
Shoulder	29

Vehicles	3
Health care patient	3
Machinery	4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4
Furniture and fixtures	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8
Containers	15
Worker motion or position	18
Parts and materials	29

Fall on same level	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Struck by object	3
Struck against object	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	3

Caught in equipment	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Transportation accidents	4
Fall to lower level	12
Overexertion	15

Chart 31. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses by nature, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Cuts, lacerations	1
Bruises, contusions	4
Heat burns	4
Fractures	5
Sprains, strains, tears	13
Multiple injuries	90

Foot, except toe	1
Head	2
Multiple parts	3
Hand, except finger	4
Wrist	5
Back	8
Trunk	9
Finger	9
Knee	11
Arm	13
Ankle	18
Shoulder	29

Vehicles	3
Health care patient	3
Machinery	4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4
Furniture and fixtures	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8
Containers	15
Worker motion or position	18
Parts and materials	29

Fall on same level	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Struck by object	3
Struck against object	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	3

Caught in equipment	4
Exposure to harmful substances	4
Transportation accidents	4
Fall to lower level	12
Overexertion	15

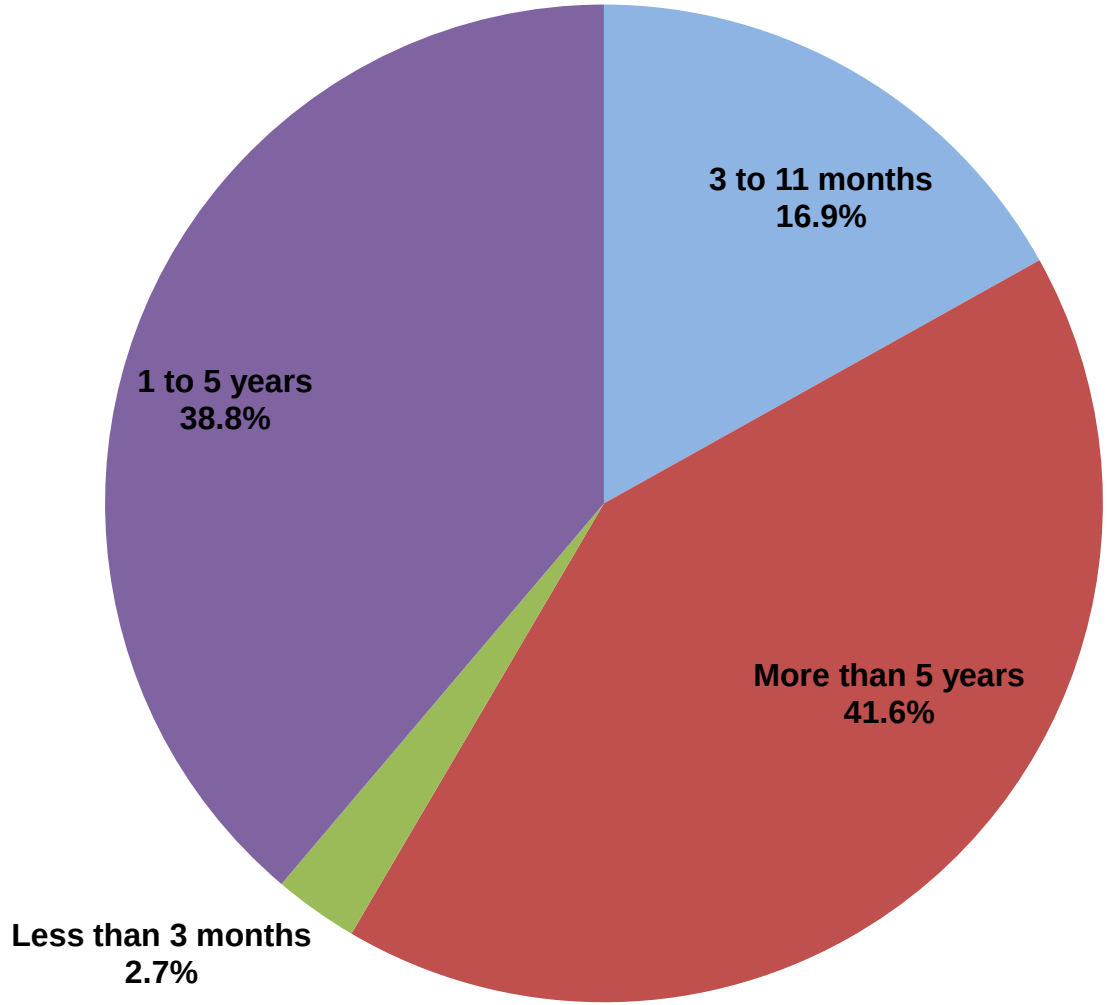
Chart 32. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by age of worker, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

20 to 24	7
25 to 34	3
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	15
55 to 64	7
65 and over	2
Not Reported	

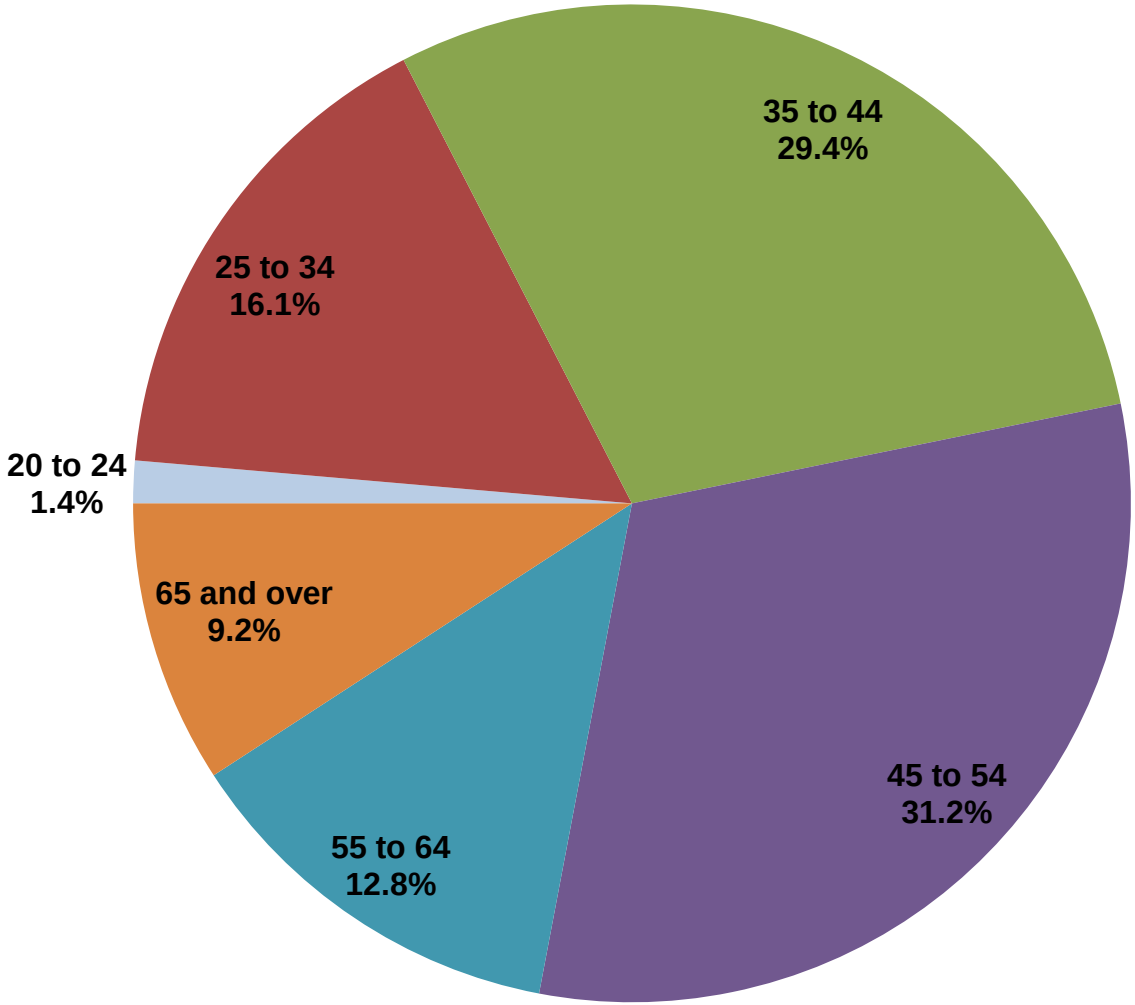
Chart 33. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by length of service, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

3 to 11 months	370.0
More than 5 years	910.0
Less than 3 months	60.0
1 to 5 years	850.0

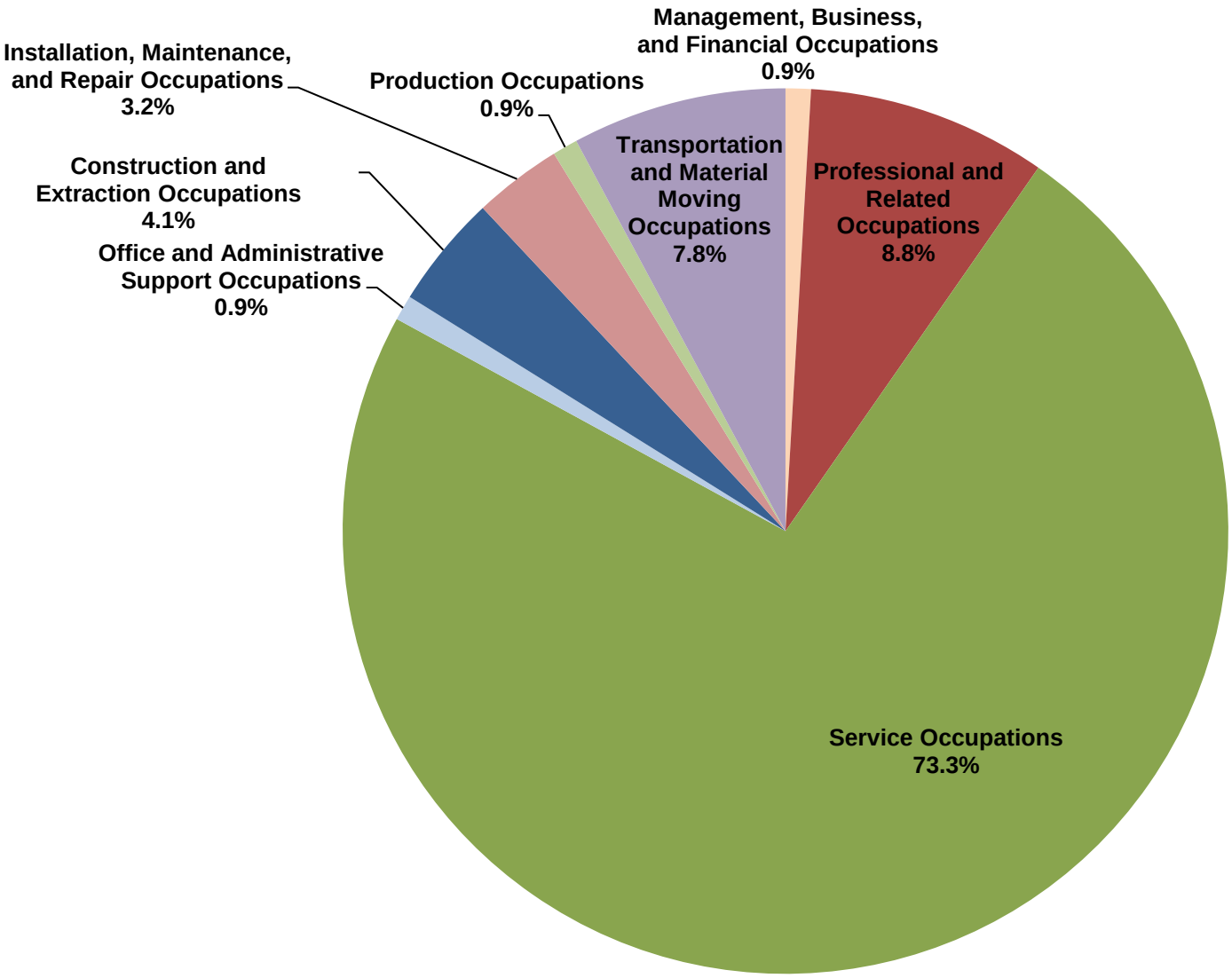
Chart 34. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by age of worker, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

20 to 24	30.0	4	1
25 to 34	350.0	5	2
35 to 44	640.0	6	0
45 to 54	680.0	7	1
55 to 64	280.0	8	2
65 and over	200.0	9	0

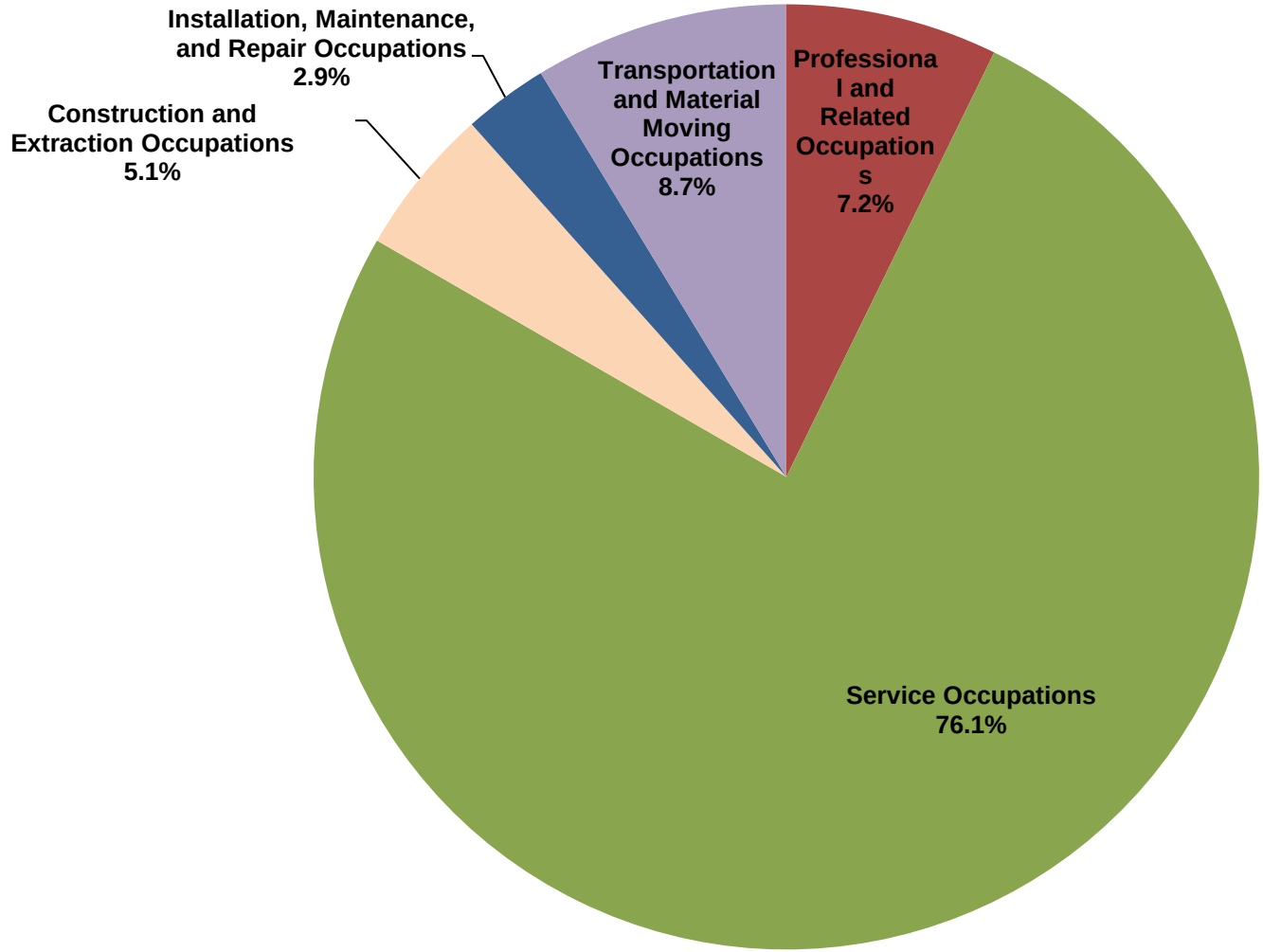
Chart 35. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	20.0										1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	190.0	100.0								80.0	2	2
Service Occupations	1,590.0	1,050.0		80.0						450.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations											4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	20.0									20.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations											6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	90.0	70.0									7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	70.0	40.0									8	2
Production Occupations	20.0										9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	120.0		30.0							10	1
Not reported											0	0

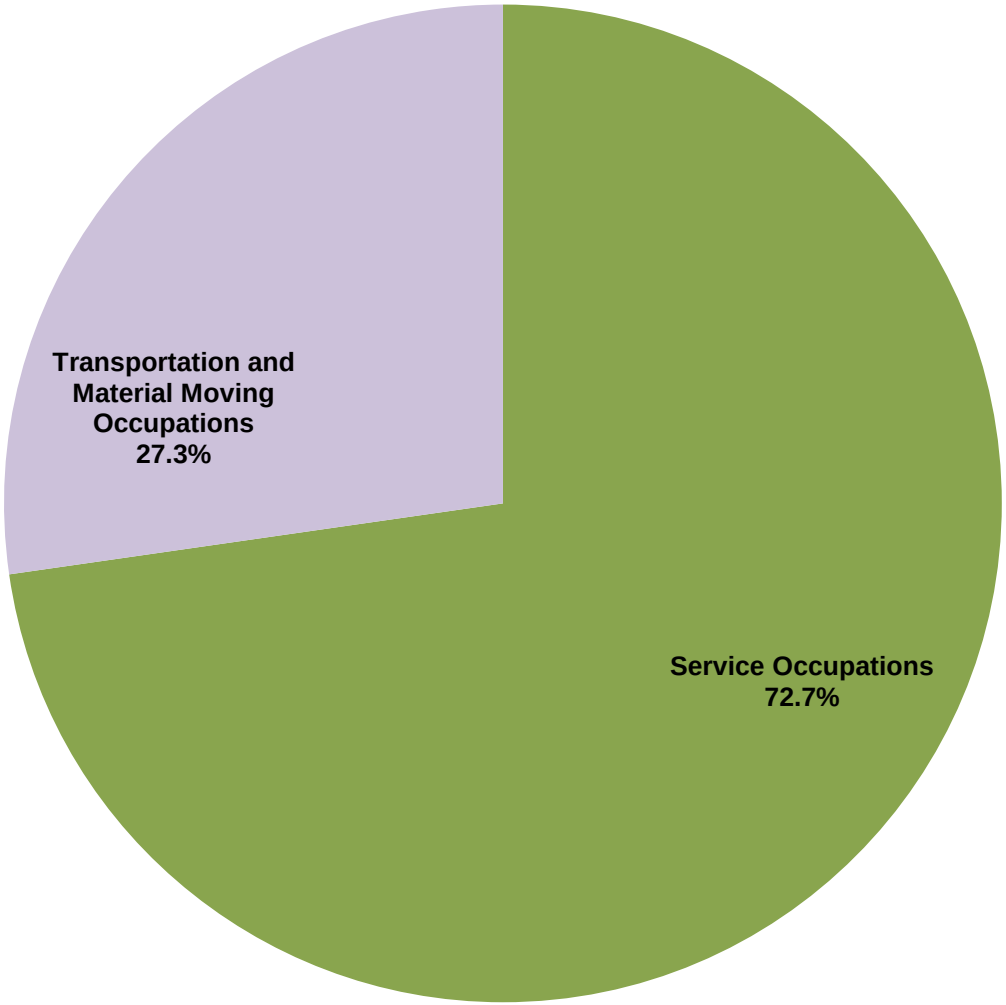
Chart 36. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	20.0										1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	190.0	100.0								80.0	2	2
Service Occupations	1,590.0	1,050.0		80.0						450.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations											4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	20.0									20.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations											6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	90.0	70.0									7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	70.0	40.0									8	2
Production Occupations	20.0										9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	120.0		30.0							10	1
Not reported											0	0

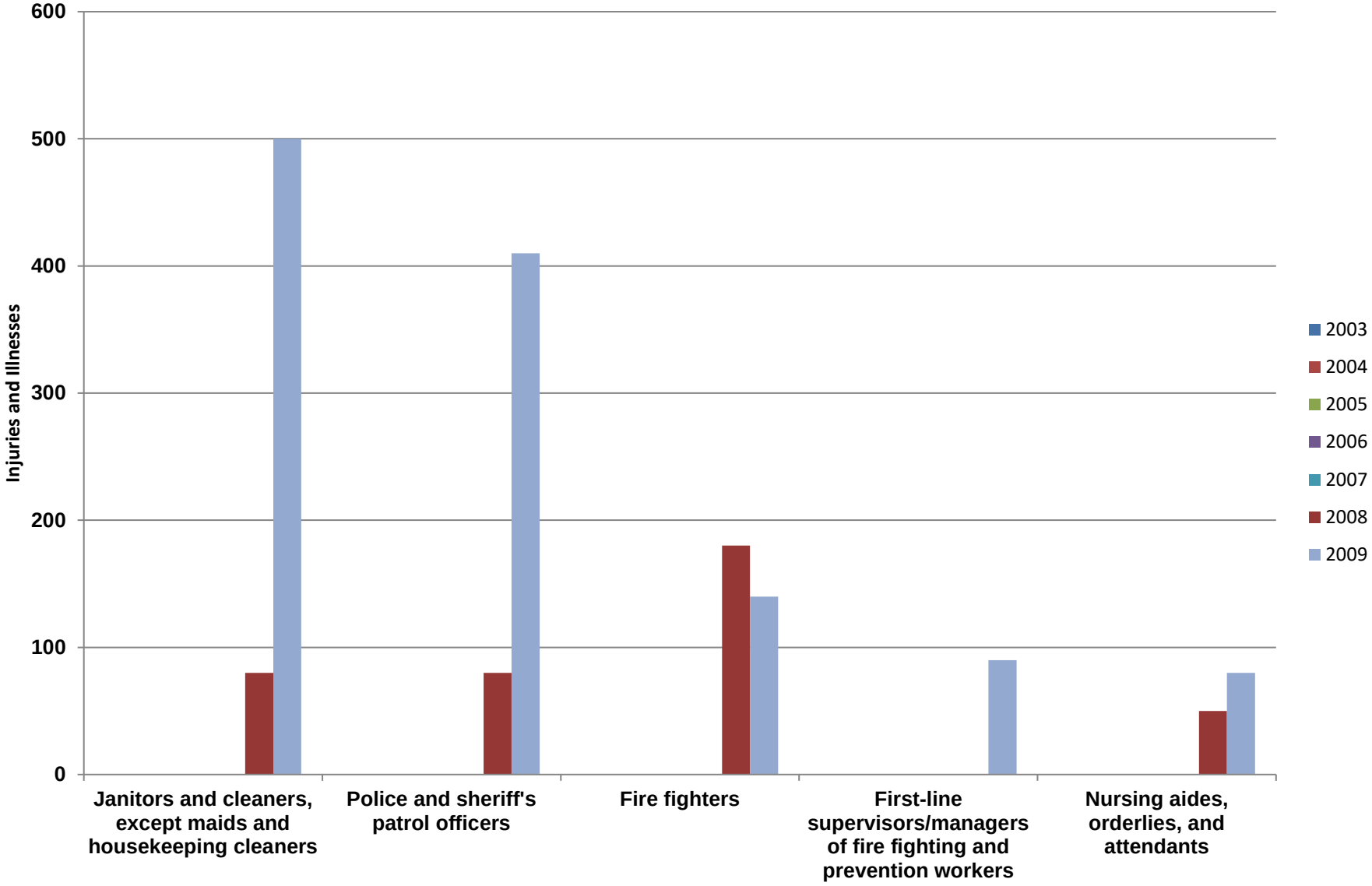
Chart 37. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

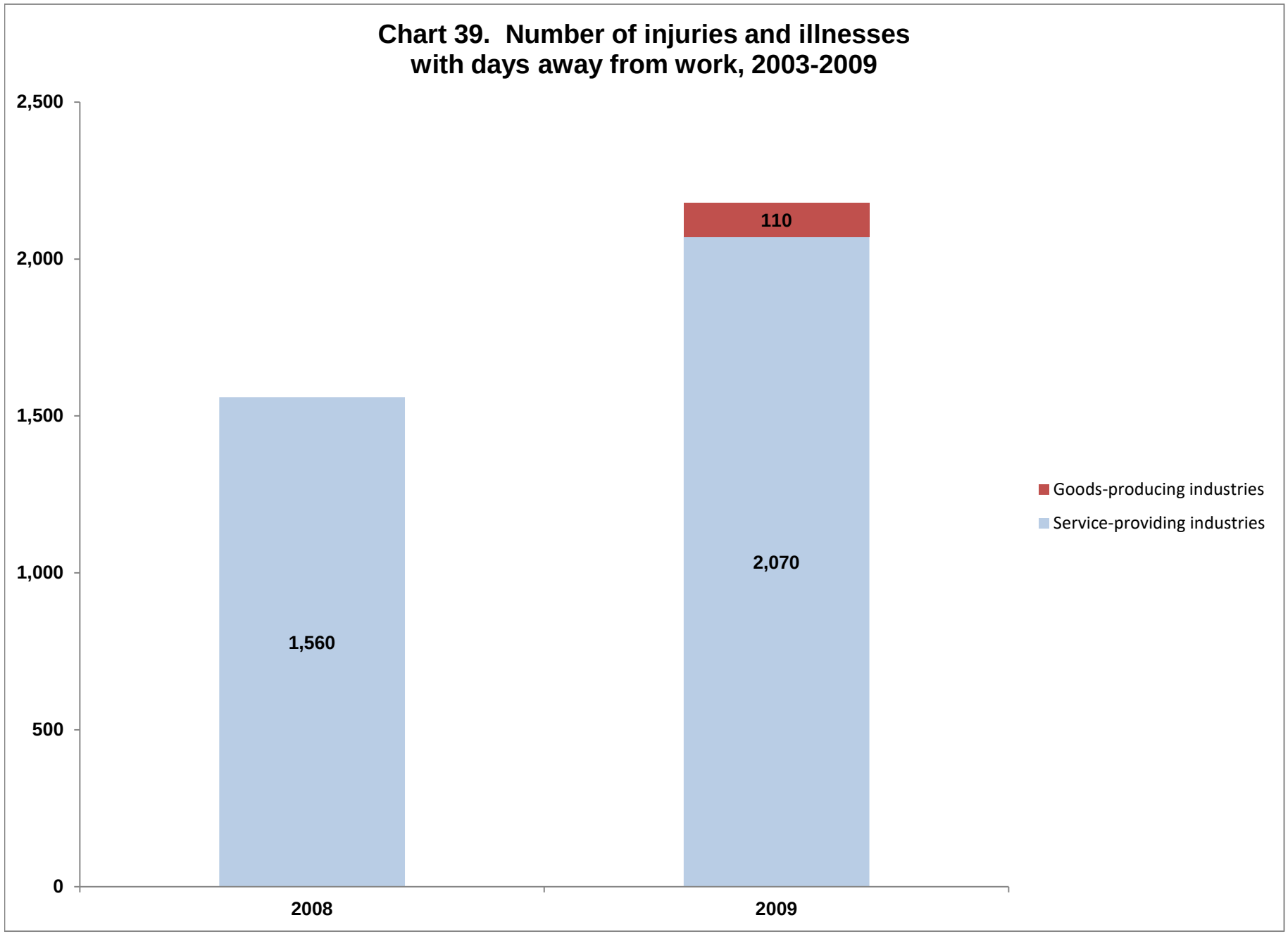
	all	White	Hispanic or	Black or Af	Asian	American I	Native Hav	Multi-race	Hispanic a	Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	20.0										1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	190.0	100.0								80.0	2	2
Service Occupations	1,590.0	1,050.0		80.0						450.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations											4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	20.0									20.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations											6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	90.0	70.0									7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	70.0	40.0									8	2
Production Occupations	20.0										9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	120.0		30.0							10	1
Not reported											0	0

Chart 38. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, local government, 2003-2009



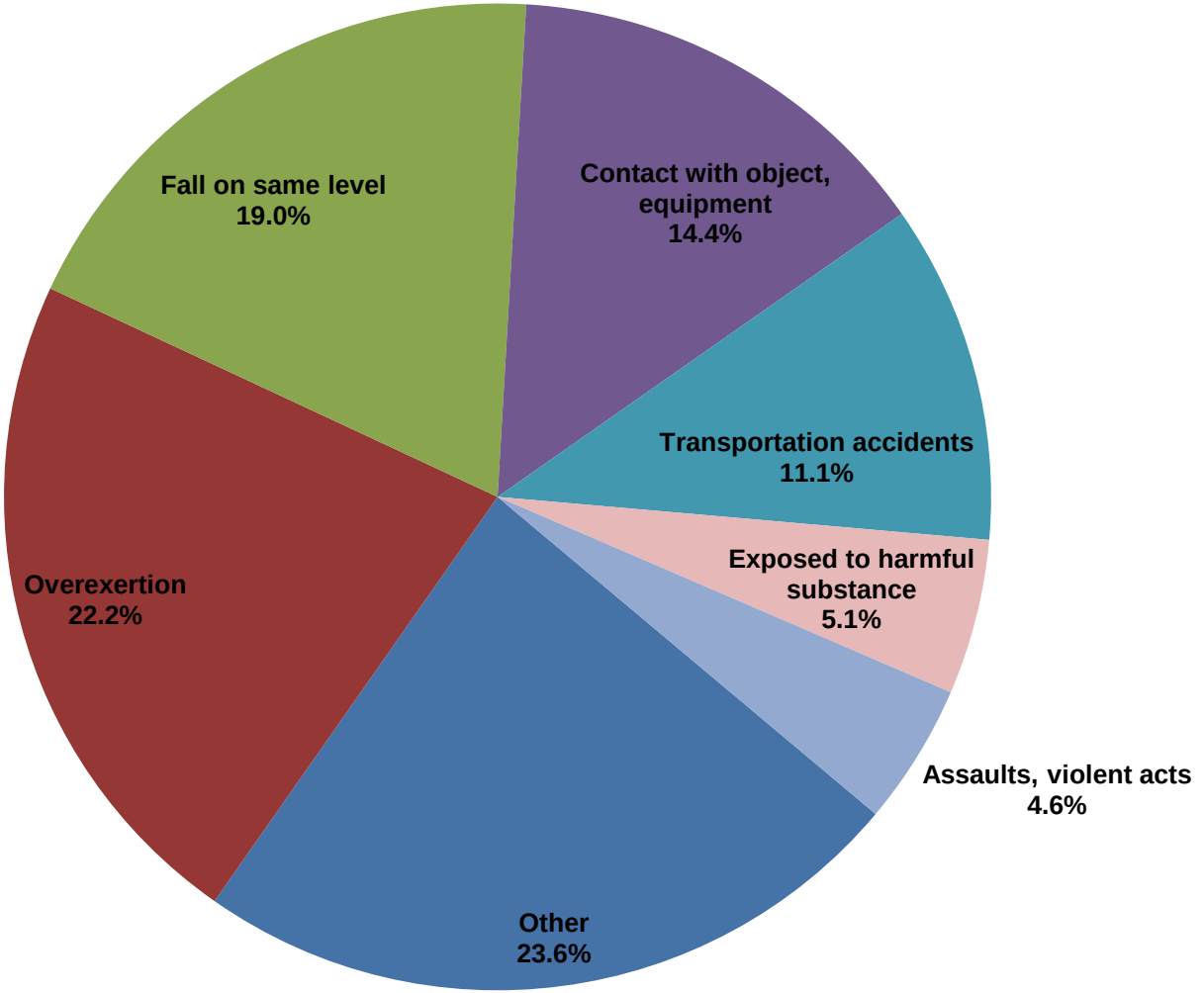
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Janitors an	500	80					
Police and	410	80					
Fire fighter	140	180					
First-line su	90						
Nursing aic	80	50					


Chart 39. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 2003-2009
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
1,560
110
2,070
2008
2009
Goods-producing industries
Service-providing industries

	2008	2009
Service-providing industries	1560	2070
Goods-producing industries		110

Chart 40. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	760.0
Soreness, pain	590.0
Other	290.0
Fractures	200.0
Multiple injuries	120.0
Bruises, contusions	100.0
Heat burns	60.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	40.0

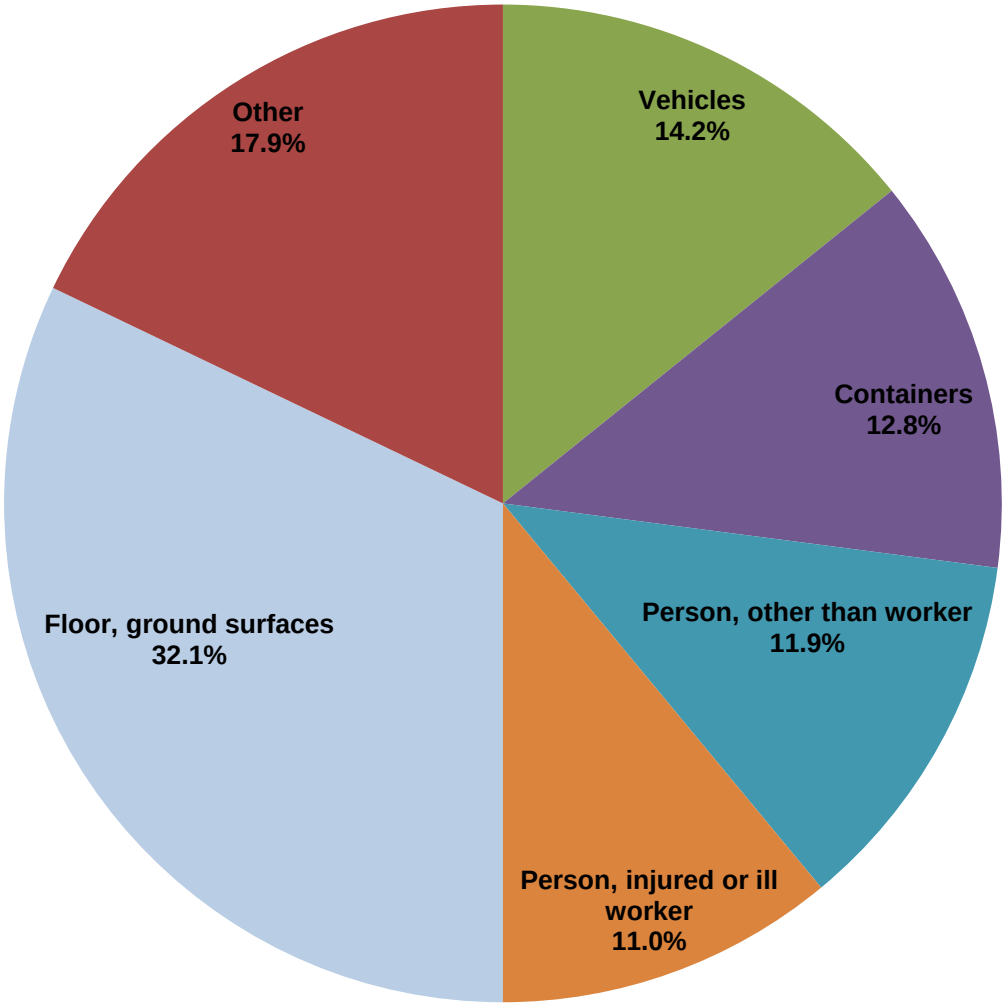
Trunk	790.0
Multiple body parts	470.0
Upper extremities	410.0
Lower extremities	390.0
Head	100.0

Floor, ground surfaces	700.0
Other	390.0
Vehicles	310.0
Containers	280.0
Person, other than worker	260.0
Person, injured or ill worker	240.0
Worker motion or position	240
Health care patient	160

Other	510.0
Overexertion	480.0
Fall on same level	410.0
Contact with object, equipment	310.0
Transportation accidents	240.0
Exposed to harmful substance	110.0
Assaults, violent acts	100.0

Total count	2190

Chart 41. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	760.0
Soreness, pain	590.0
Other	290.0
Fractures	200.0
Multiple injuries	120.0
Bruises, contusions	100.0
Heat burns	60.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	40.0

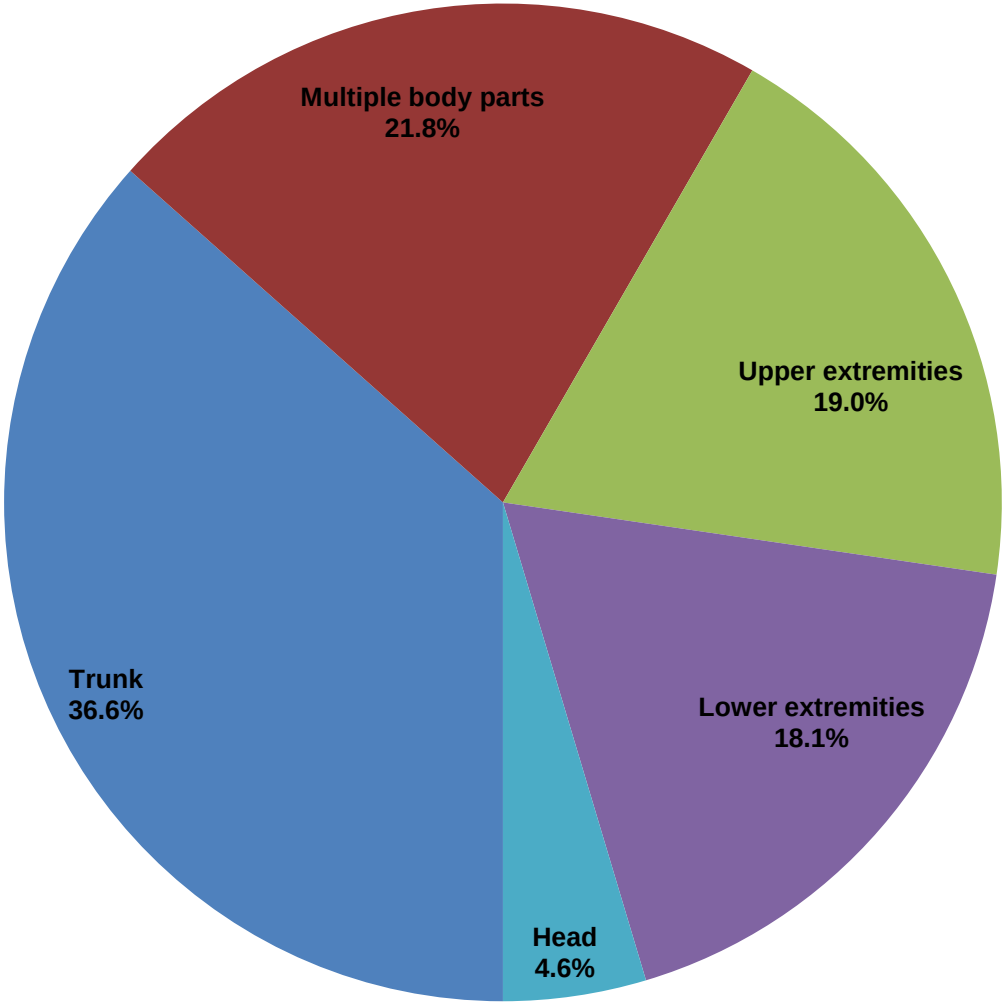
Trunk	790.0
Multiple body parts	470.0
Upper extremities	410.0
Lower extremities	390.0
Head	100.0

Floor, ground surfaces	700.0
Other	390.0
Vehicles	310.0
Containers	280.0
Person, other than worker	260.0
Person, injured or ill worker	240.0
Worker motion or position	240
Health care patient	160

Other	510.0
Overexertion	480.0
Fall on same level	410.0
Contact with object, equipment	310.0
Transportation accidents	240.0
Exposed to harmful substance	110.0
Assaults, violent acts	100.0

Total count	2190

Chart 42. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	760.0
Soreness, pain	590.0
Other	290.0
Fractures	200.0
Multiple injuries	120.0
Bruises, contusions	100.0
Heat burns	60.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	40.0

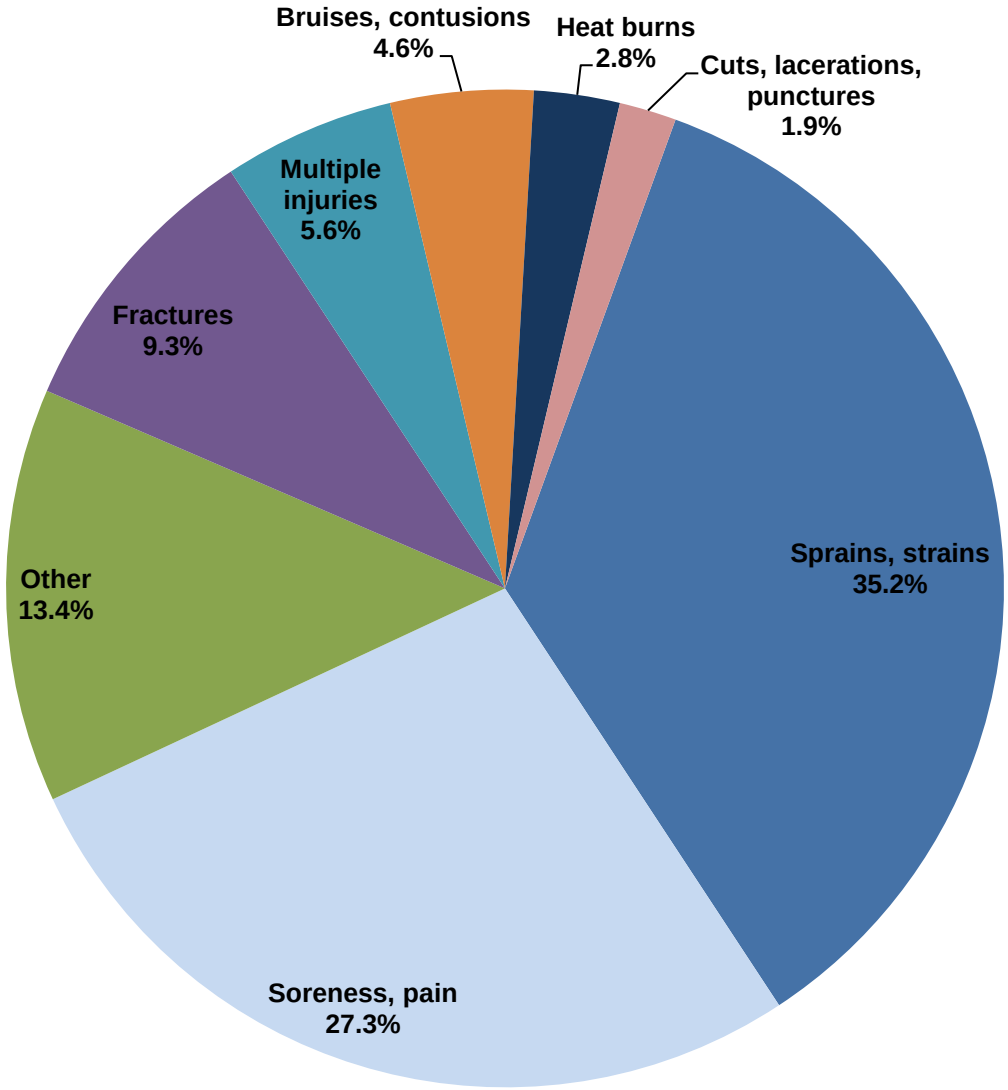
Trunk	790.0
Multiple body parts	470.0
Upper extremities	410.0
Lower extremities	390.0
Head	100.0

Floor, ground surfaces	700.0
Other	390.0
Vehicles	310.0
Containers	280.0
Person, other than worker	260.0
Person, injured or ill worker	240.0
Worker motion or position	240
Health care patient	160

Other	510.0
Overexertion	480.0
Fall on same level	410.0
Contact with object, equipment	310.0
Transportation accidents	240.0
Exposed to harmful substance	110.0
Assaults, violent acts	100.0

Total count	2190

Chart 43. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	760.0
Soreness, pain	590.0
Other	290.0
Fractures	200.0
Multiple injuries	120.0
Bruises, contusions	100.0
Heat burns	60.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	40.0

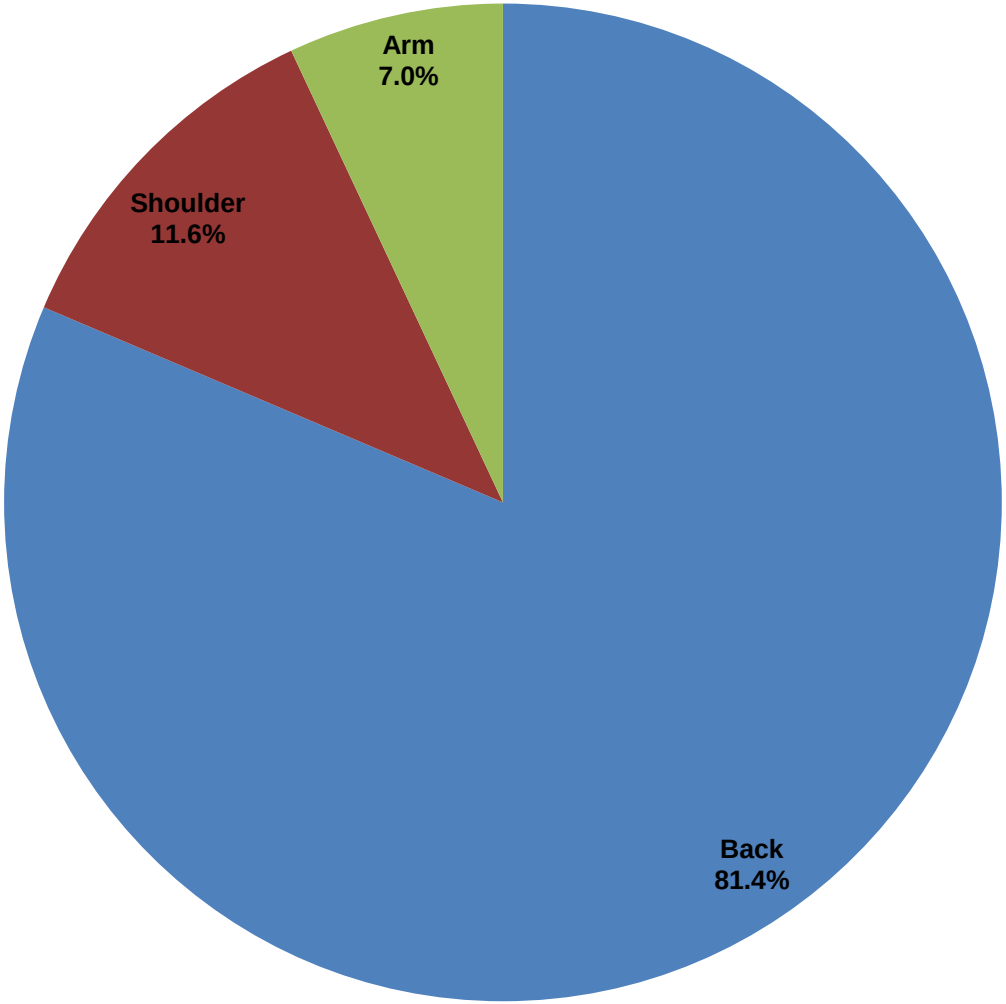
Trunk	790.0
Multiple body parts	470.0
Upper extremities	410.0
Lower extremities	390.0
Head	100.0

Floor, ground surfaces	700.0
Other	390.0
Vehicles	310.0
Containers	280.0
Person, other than worker	260.0
Person, injured or ill worker	240.0
Worker motion or position	240
Health care patient	160

Other	510.0
Overexertion	480.0
Fall on same level	410.0
Contact with object, equipment	310.0
Transportation accidents	240.0
Exposed to harmful substance	110.0
Assaults, violent acts	100.0

Total count	2190

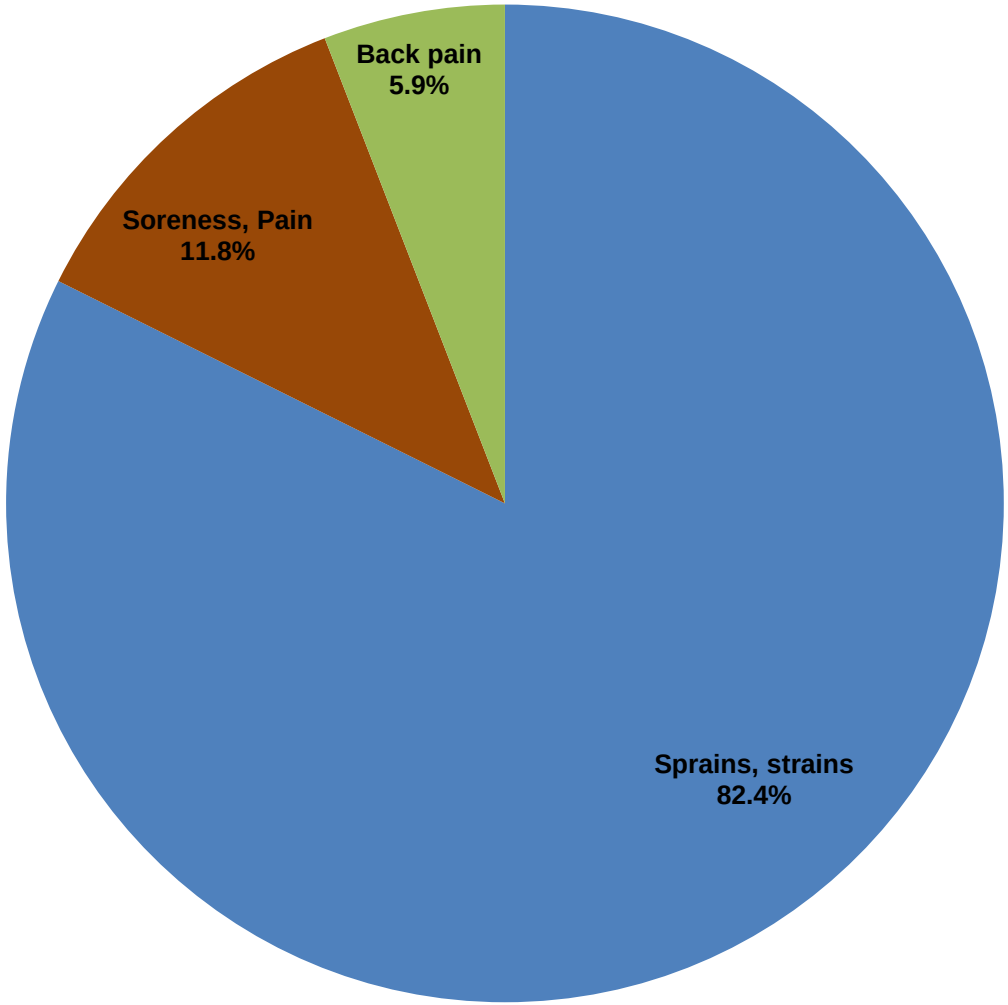
Chart 44. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by part of body affected Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	part of body affected
Back	350.0
Shoulder	50.0
Arm	30.0

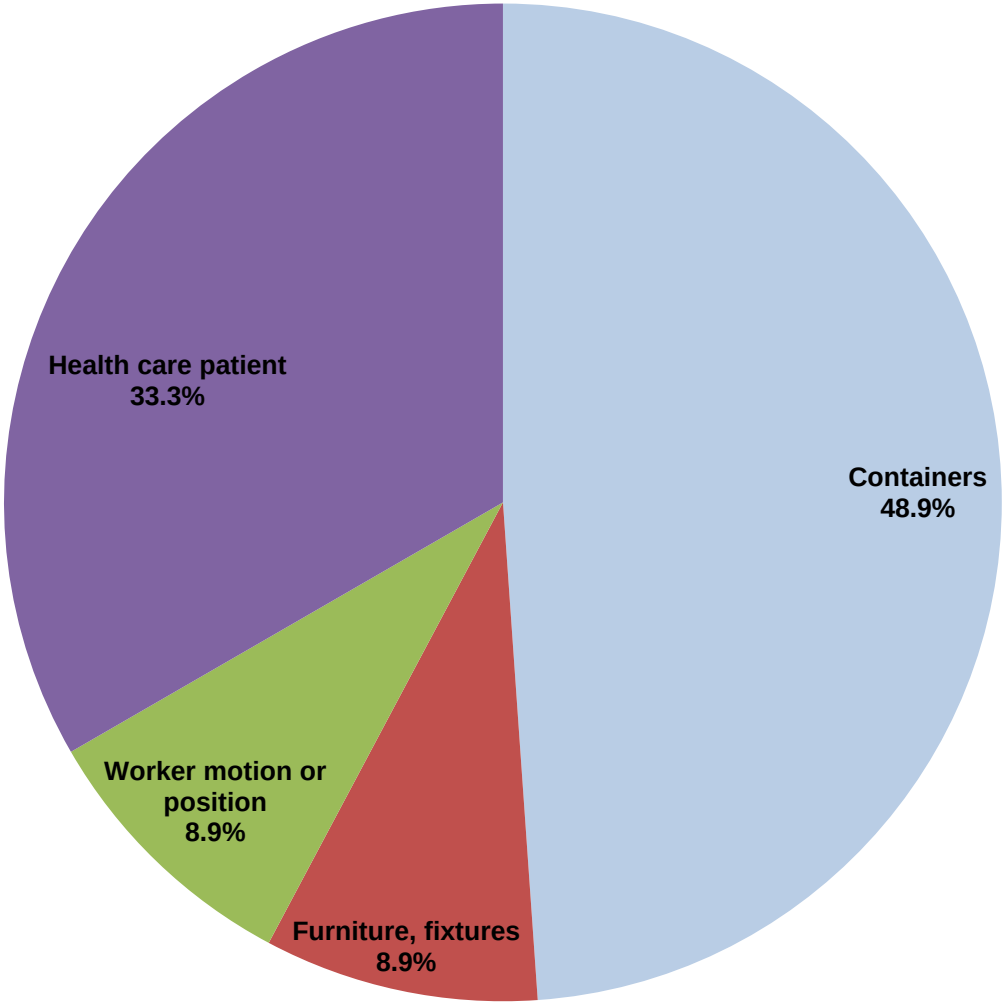
Chart 45. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	420.0
Soreness, Pain	60.0
Back pain	30.0

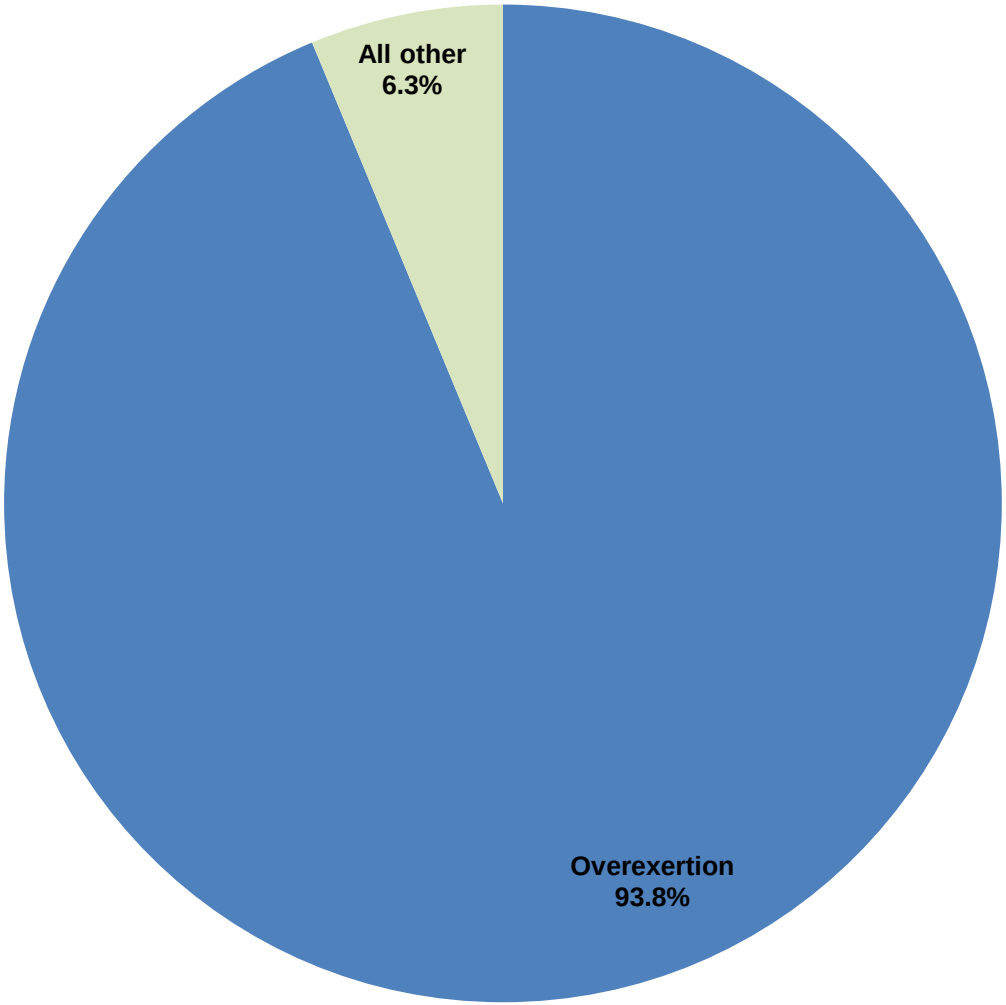
Chart 46. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	source of injury or illness
Containers	220.0
Furniture, fixtures	40.0
Worker motion or position	40.0
Health care patient	150.0

Chart 47. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	450.0
All other	30.0

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	14,550	4,030	120	1,440	2,480	10,520	4,340	190	270	1,190	2,650	1,280	600
Gender:													
Male	9,350	3,560	100	1,430	2,030	5,790	3,010	110	180	840	500	630	510
Female	5,140	470	20	--	440	4,680	1,270	80	90	340	2,150	650	90
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	320	40	--	--	40	270	90	--	--	--	30	150	--
20 to 24	1,620	350	--	120	220	1,260	340	--	--	90	410	400	--
25 to 34	2,900	950	20	520	410	1,950	800	--	60	370	460	240	--
35 to 44	3,600	1,080	20	390	670	2,520	1,040	60	80	340	570	180	250
45 to 54	3,490	960	40	300	620	2,530	1,240	70	50	260	670	210	--
55 to 64	2,180	530	20	80	430	1,660	720	20	60	100	410	60	290
65 and over	430	120	--	20	100	320	120	--	--	--	90	50	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	1,230	300	--	100	200	930	210	--	30	240	270	170	--
3 to 11 months	2,510	540	20	290	230	1,970	720	--	60	190	490	480	--
1 to 5 years	5,220	1,220	40	360	820	4,000	1,480	80	90	430	1,220	410	280
More than 5 years	5,540	1,980	60	690	1,220	3,560	1,870	100	90	320	670	210	290
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	7,510	2,710	40	970	1,700	4,800	1,990	60	140	680	1,220	590	120
Black only	910	100	--	--	90	810	170	30	30	110	350	110	--
Hispanic or Latino only	500	150	--	80	60	350	110	--	--	30	30	160	--
Asian only	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	40	--	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,490	1,020	60	370	590	4,480	2,040	100	80	370	1,010	420	470

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male	64.3	88.3	83.3	99.3	81.9	55.0	69.4	57.9	66.7	70.6	18.9	49.2	85.0
Female	35.3	11.7	16.7	--	17.7	44.5	29.3	42.1	33.3	28.6	81.1	50.8	15.0
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.2	1.0	--	--	1.6	2.6	2.1	--	--	--	1.1	11.7	--
20 to 24	11.1	8.7	--	8.3	8.9	12.0	7.8	--	--	7.6	15.5	31.3	--
25 to 34	19.9	23.6	16.7	36.1	16.5	18.5	18.4	--	22.2	31.1	17.4	18.8	--
35 to 44	24.7	26.8	16.7	27.1	27.0	24.0	24.0	31.6	29.6	28.6	21.5	14.1	41.7
45 to 54	24.0	23.8	33.3	20.8	25.0	24.0	28.6	36.8	18.5	21.8	25.3	16.4	--
55 to 64	15.0	13.2	16.7	5.6	17.3	15.8	16.6	10.5	22.2	8.4	15.5	4.7	48.3
65 and over	3.0	3.0	--	1.4	4.0	3.0	2.8	--	--	--	3.4	3.9	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	8.5	7.4	--	6.9	8.1	8.8	4.8	--	11.1	20.2	10.2	13.3	--
3 to 11 months	17.3	13.4	16.7	20.1	9.3	18.7	16.6	--	22.2	16.0	18.5	37.5	--
1 to 5 years	35.9	30.3	33.3	25.0	33.1	38.0	34.1	42.1	33.3	36.1	46.0	32.0	46.7
More than 5 years	38.1	49.1	50.0	47.9	49.2	33.8	43.1	52.6	33.3	26.9	25.3	16.4	48.3
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	51.6	67.2	33.3	67.4	68.5	45.6	45.9	31.6	51.9	57.1	46.0	46.1	20.0
Black only	6.3	2.5	--	--	3.6	7.7	3.9	15.8	11.1	9.2	13.2	8.6	--
Hispanic or Latino only	3.4	3.7	--	5.6	2.4	3.3	2.5	--	--	2.5	1.1	12.5	--
Asian only	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	0.3	1.0	--	1.4	0.8	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	37.7	25.3	50.0	25.7	23.8	42.6	47.0	52.6	29.6	31.1	38.1	32.8	78.3

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	14,550	4,030	120	1,440	2,480	10,520	4,340	190	270	1,190	2,650	1,280	600
Management occupations	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	100	180	--
Business and financial operations occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	30	--	20	20	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	60	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	580	--	--	--	--	580	--	--	--	30	540	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	860	--	--	--	--	860	--	--	--	20	830	--	--
Protective service occupations	140	--	--	--	--	140	30	--	--	30	40	20	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,040	--	--	--	--	1,040	200	--	--	--	140	700	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	870	50	--	--	40	810	40	--	100	350	230	80	--
Personal care and service occupations	660	--	--	--	--	660	90	--	--	60	400	50	--
Sales and related occupations	740	--	--	--	--	730	670	--	--	20	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	880	60	--	--	60	820	450	50	60	110	120	30	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,670	1,350	20	1,240	80	320	190	--	--	110	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,240	390	--	150	220	850	420	60	40	40	30	20	250
Production occupations	1,940	1,480	30	--	1,450	450	300	--	--	80	30	30	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,150	600	20	20	560	2,540	1,880	--	--	290	--	100	250

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	14,550	4,030	120	1,440	2,480	10,520	4,340	190	270	1,190	2,650	1,280	600
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1,310	190	--	--	180	1,130	780	--	--	140	--	--	--
Construction laborers	730	580	--	540	40	150	90	--	--	40	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	700	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	690	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	700	190	--	--	180	500	400	--	--	100	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	320	30	--	--	30	290	280	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	270	--	--	--	--	270	100	--	--	--	--	160	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	270	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	260	--	--	--	--	250	230	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	240	40	--	--	30	200	--	--	60	50	60	--	--
Automotive body and related repairers	230	--	--	--	--	230	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Child care workers	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--
Retail salespersons	220	--	--	--	--	220	220	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	220	180	--	180	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	40	110	60	--
Registered nurses	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--
Driver/sales workers	190	--	--	--	--	180	70	--	--	--	--	90	--
Food service managers	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	180	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	180	--	--	--	--	170	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand	180	50	--	--	50	120	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal and home care aides	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	170	40	--	--	40	130	60	--	30	--	--	20	--
Customer service representatives	160	--	--	--	--	160	50	40	40	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--
Cashiers	150	--	--	--	--	150	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	100	40	--
Carpenters	140	100	--	100	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	14,550	4,030	120	1,440	2,480	10,520	4,340	190	270	1,190	2,650	1,280	600
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	5,680	1,390	50	600	740	4,290	2,010	50	100	450	1,240	400	--
Bruises, contusions	1,270	230	--	100	120	1,050	330	40	20	40	420	130	70
Cuts, lacerations	1,080	410	--	60	340	670	170	--	--	90	--	160	200
Punctures	120	50	--	40	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	1,410	510	--	270	230	890	440	40	--	170	170	60	--
Heat burns	360	120	--	--	100	250	50	--	--	--	60	130	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	310	170	--	--	160	140	40	--	20	30	50	--	--
Tendonitis	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	50	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	80	30	--	--	30	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	330	120	--	50	60	210	50	--	--	50	50	50	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	1,220	300	--	70	230	920	180	--	--	90	370	80	190
Eye	460	100	--	20	80	360	70	--	--	--	70	30	--
Neck	190	40	--	--	40	150	30	--	--	--	100	--	--
Trunk	4,750	1,050	50	360	640	3,700	1,840	50	80	410	920	370	--
Shoulder	1,280	400	20	90	290	880	480	--	30	130	170	60	--
Back	2,610	460	--	210	250	2,140	1,000	--	50	210	590	260	--
Upper extremities	2,980	1,400	20	360	1,020	1,580	660	20	90	150	300	330	--
Arm	740	280	--	70	210	460	230	--	30	30	70	90	--
Wrist	610	250	--	20	230	360	120	--	30	40	140	--	--
Hand, except finger	380	220	--	80	150	160	50	--	--	--	30	50	--
Finger	1,120	580	--	180	390	540	230	--	--	70	50	180	--
Lower extremities	3,610	930	40	510	390	2,680	1,130	30	20	370	530	340	260
Knee	1,240	280	--	120	160	960	380	20	--	120	260	130	--
Ankle	910	300	--	220	70	610	280	--	--	80	170	80	--
Foot, except toe	540	180	--	110	70	360	190	--	--	60	50	50	--
Toe	140	20	--	--	--	130	40	--	--	40	--	30	--
Body systems	170	30	--	--	20	140	50	--	30	--	30	--	--
Multiple parts	1,610	280	--	120	150	1,340	450	90	50	140	400	120	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products	230	80	--	--	70	150	50	--	--	--	40	50	--
Containers	1,980	350	20	90	250	1,630	980	40	50	170	120	260	--
Furniture, fixtures	720	130	--	80	50	590	140	30	30	20	320	40	--
Machinery	770	310	--	40	250	460	110	--	--	90	--	50	210
Parts and materials	1,340	800	--	360	430	550	380	--	30	80	20	40	--
Person, injured or ill worker	1,850	610	--	200	400	1,240	530	30	40	160	260	170	--
Worker motion or position	1,850	610	--	200	400	1,240	530	30	40	160	260	170	--
Floor, ground surfaces	3,310	760	30	390	340	2,550	950	50	30	370	740	280	120
Tools, instruments, and equipment	730	340	--	90	230	400	130	--	--	70	40	150	--
Vehicles	1,390	300	--	80	210	1,100	740	20	30	80	160	70	--
Person, other than worker	820	--	--	--	--	810	20	--	--	20	760	--	--
Health care patient	740	--	--	--	--	740	--	--	--	20	720	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	4,080	1,410	40	480	890	2,670	1,060	50	--	310	460	360	410
Struck by object	1,800	590	--	220	360	1,210	450	30	--	180	120	250	--
Struck against object	1,380	300	--	80	210	1,080	410	20	--	60	310	70	210
Caught in object, equipment, material	780	470	--	180	280	310	170	--	--	70	20	30	--
Fall to lower level	1,160	400	--	300	90	760	340	30	20	140	120	40	80
Fall on same level	1,120	160	--	60	100	960	370	--	--	110	280	150	--
Slips, trips	510	80	--	20	50	430	130	--	--	90	150	40	--
Overexertion	3,270	830	30	230	560	2,450	1,170	--	90	280	630	240	--
Overexertion in lifting	2,330	490	--	170	310	1,840	830	--	90	180	510	210	--
Repetitive motion	700	360	--	100	260	350	110	--	40	50	70	60	--
Exposed to harmful substance	650	180	--	30	150	470	130	--	30	--	130	160	--
Transportation accidents	690	110	--	50	60	570	300	20	30	40	140	50	--
Highway accident	530	60	--	20	30	470	240	--	20	40	110	50	--
Fires, explosions	60	40	--	--	30	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	350	20	--	--	--	330	--	--	30	20	260	--	--
by person	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	20	250	--	--
by animal	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	39.0	34.5	41.7	41.7	29.8	40.8	46.3	26.3	37.0	37.8	46.8	31.3	--
Bruises, contusions	8.7	5.7	--	6.9	4.8	10.0	7.6	21.1	7.4	3.4	15.8	10.2	11.7
Cuts, lacerations	7.4	10.2	--	4.2	13.7	6.4	3.9	--	--	7.6	--	12.5	33.3
Punctures	0.8	1.2	--	2.8	--	0.7	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	9.7	12.7	--	18.8	9.3	8.5	10.1	21.1	--	14.3	6.4	4.7	--
Heat burns	2.5	3.0	--	--	4.0	2.4	1.2	--	--	--	2.3	10.2	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.1	4.2	--	--	6.5	1.3	0.9	--	7.4	2.5	1.9	--	--
Tendonitis	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.3	1.0	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.5	0.7	--	--	1.2	0.5	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.3	3.0	--	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.2	--	--	4.2	1.9	3.9	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	8.4	7.4	--	4.9	9.3	8.7	4.1	--	--	7.6	14.0	6.3	31.7
Eye	3.2	2.5	--	1.4	3.2	3.4	1.6	--	--	--	2.6	2.3	--
Neck	1.3	1.0	--	--	1.6	1.4	0.7	--	--	--	3.8	--	--
Trunk	32.6	26.1	41.7	25.0	25.8	35.2	42.4	26.3	29.6	34.5	34.7	28.9	--
Shoulder	8.8	9.9	16.7	6.3	11.7	8.4	11.1	--	11.1	10.9	6.4	4.7	--
Back	17.9	11.4	--	14.6	10.1	20.3	23.0	--	18.5	17.6	22.3	20.3	--
Upper extremities	20.5	34.7	16.7	25.0	41.1	15.0	15.2	10.5	33.3	12.6	11.3	25.8	--
Arm	5.1	6.9	--	4.9	8.5	4.4	5.3	--	11.1	2.5	2.6	7.0	--
Wrist	4.2	6.2	--	1.4	9.3	3.4	2.8	--	11.1	3.4	5.3	--	--
Hand, except finger	2.6	5.5	--	5.6	6.0	1.5	1.2	--	--	--	1.1	3.9	--
Finger	7.7	14.4	--	12.5	15.7	5.1	5.3	--	--	5.9	1.9	14.1	--
Lower extremities	24.8	23.1	33.3	35.4	15.7	25.5	26.0	15.8	7.4	31.1	20.0	26.6	43.3
Knee	8.5	6.9	--	8.3	6.5	9.1	8.8	10.5	--	10.1	9.8	10.2	--
Ankle	6.3	7.4	--	15.3	2.8	5.8	6.5	--	--	6.7	6.4	6.3	--
Foot, except toe	3.7	4.5	--	7.6	2.8	3.4	4.4	--	--	5.0	1.9	3.9	--
Toe	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	1.2	0.9	--	--	3.4	--	2.3	--
Body systems	1.2	0.7	--	--	0.8	1.3	1.2	--	11.1	--	1.1	--	--
Multiple parts	11.1	6.9	--	8.3	6.0	12.7	10.4	47.4	18.5	11.8	15.1	9.4	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													

Chemicals, chemical products	1.6	2.0	--	--	2.8	1.4	1.2	--	--	--	1.5	3.9	--
Containers	13.6	8.7	16.7	6.3	10.1	15.5	22.6	21.1	18.5	14.3	4.5	20.3	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.9	3.2	--	5.6	2.0	5.6	3.2	15.8	11.1	1.7	12.1	3.1	--
Machinery	5.3	7.7	--	2.8	10.1	4.4	2.5	--	--	7.6	--	3.9	35.0
Parts and materials	9.2	19.9	--	25.0	17.3	5.2	8.8	--	11.1	6.7	0.8	3.1	--
Person, injured or ill worker	12.7	15.1	--	13.9	16.1	11.8	12.2	15.8	14.8	13.4	9.8	13.3	--
Worker motion or position	12.7	15.1	--	13.9	16.1	11.8	12.2	15.8	14.8	13.4	9.8	13.3	--
Floor, ground surfaces	22.7	18.9	25.0	27.1	13.7	24.2	21.9	26.3	11.1	31.1	27.9	21.9	20.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5.0	8.4	--	6.3	9.3	3.8	3.0	--	--	5.9	1.5	11.7	--
Vehicles	9.6	7.4	--	5.6	8.5	10.5	17.1	10.5	11.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	--
Person, other than worker	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.7	0.5	--	--	1.7	28.7	--	--
Health care patient	5.1	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	1.7	27.2	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	28.0	35.0	33.3	33.3	35.9	25.4	24.4	26.3	--	26.1	17.4	28.1	68.3
Struck by object	12.4	14.6	--	15.3	14.5	11.5	10.4	15.8	--	15.1	4.5	19.5	--
Struck against object	9.5	7.4	--	5.6	8.5	10.3	9.4	10.5	--	5.0	11.7	5.5	35.0
Caught in object, equipment, material	5.4	11.7	--	12.5	11.3	2.9	3.9	--	--	5.9	0.8	2.3	--
Fall to lower level	8.0	9.9	--	20.8	3.6	7.2	7.8	15.8	7.4	11.8	4.5	3.1	13.3
Fall on same level	7.7	4.0	--	4.2	4.0	9.1	8.5	--	--	9.2	10.6	11.7	--
Slips, trips	3.5	2.0	--	1.4	2.0	4.1	3.0	--	--	7.6	5.7	3.1	--
Overexertion	22.5	20.6	25.0	16.0	22.6	23.3	27.0	--	33.3	23.5	23.8	18.8	--
Overexertion in lifting	16.0	12.2	--	11.8	12.5	17.5	19.1	--	33.3	15.1	19.2	16.4	--
Repetitive motion	4.8	8.9	--	6.9	10.5	3.3	2.5	--	14.8	4.2	2.6	4.7	--
Exposed to harmful substance	4.5	4.5	--	2.1	6.0	4.5	3.0	--	11.1	--	4.9	12.5	--
Transportation accidents	4.7	2.7	--	3.5	2.4	5.4	6.9	10.5	11.1	3.4	5.3	3.9	--
Highway accident	3.6	1.5	--	1.4	1.2	4.5	5.5	--	7.4	3.4	4.2	3.9	--
Fires, explosions	0.4	1.0	--	--	1.2	0.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	2.4	0.5	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	11.1	1.7	9.8	--	--
by person	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	1.7	9.4	--	--
by animal	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,550 cases]	77.7	104.6	98.7	128.5	94.7	70.7	94.9	34.2	18.1	41.6	87.4	71.7	103.5
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	30.4	36.1	40.1	53.4	28.5	28.9	43.9	8.6	6.6	15.7	41.0	22.5	--
Bruises, contusions	6.8	5.9	--	8.5	4.6	7.0	7.3	6.4	1.1	1.5	13.9	7.3	11.3
Cuts, lacerations	5.7	10.6	--	5.6	13.2	4.5	3.8	--	--	3.2	--	8.9	34.6
Punctures	0.7	1.4	--	3.6	--	0.5	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	7.5	13.3	--	24.2	8.8	6.0	9.6	6.4	--	6.1	5.5	3.5	--
Heat burns	1.9	3.1	--	--	4.0	1.7	1.2	--	--	--	2.0	7.5	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	4.4	--	--	6.0	0.9	0.8	--	1.3	0.9	1.5	--	--
Tendonitis	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.3	0.9	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.4	0.7	--	--	1.0	0.3	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.8	3.0	--	4.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	--	--	1.9	1.6	2.8	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	6.5	7.8	--	6.4	8.7	6.2	3.9	--	--	3.2	12.2	4.7	33.4
Eye	2.4	2.5	--	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.4	--	--	--	2.2	1.8	--
Neck	1.0	1.1	--	--	1.5	1.0	0.7	--	--	--	3.3	--	--
Trunk	25.4	27.2	39.5	32.2	24.5	24.9	40.2	8.8	5.7	14.3	30.3	21.0	--
Shoulder	6.9	10.4	19.1	7.8	11.1	5.9	10.4	--	2.2	4.4	5.7	3.5	--
Back	13.9	12.0	--	18.4	9.7	14.4	21.8	--	3.4	7.5	19.6	14.5	--
Upper extremities	15.9	36.2	14.3	32.3	38.9	10.6	14.5	3.0	5.9	5.4	9.8	18.7	--
Arm	4.0	7.4	--	6.4	8.1	3.1	5.0	--	2.2	1.1	2.3	5.2	--
Wrist	3.3	6.6	--	1.8	8.6	2.4	2.6	--	2.2	1.3	4.7	--	--
Hand, except finger	2.0	5.8	--	6.8	5.6	1.1	1.2	--	--	--	1.0	2.7	--
Finger	6.0	15.0	--	15.9	15.1	3.6	4.9	--	--	2.4	1.6	10.0	--
Lower extremities	19.3	24.2	30.0	45.6	14.8	18.0	24.6	5.2	1.5	12.8	17.6	19.3	44.2
Knee	6.6	7.4	--	10.3	6.0	6.4	8.4	3.2	--	4.1	8.5	7.3	--
Ankle	4.9	7.8	--	19.9	2.6	4.1	6.1	--	--	2.7	5.6	4.5	--
Foot, except toe	2.9	4.8	--	9.6	2.8	2.4	4.3	--	--	2.1	1.5	2.9	--
Toe	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	0.8	0.9	--	--	1.5	--	1.5	--
Body systems	0.9	0.9	--	--	0.7	0.9	1.2	--	1.8	--	1.0	--	--
Multiple parts	8.6	7.1	--	10.5	5.6	9.0	9.8	16.6	3.1	5.0	13.2	6.6	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													

Chemicals, chemical products	1.2	2.0	--	--	2.8	1.0	1.1	--	--	--	1.2	2.8	--
Containers	10.6	9.2	13.8	7.9	9.5	11.0	21.5	6.7	3.5	5.9	4.1	14.4	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.8	3.4	--	7.3	1.8	3.9	3.1	5.0	2.3	0.6	10.4	2.5	--
Machinery	4.1	8.0	--	3.8	9.5	3.1	2.3	--	--	3.2	--	2.7	35.2
Parts and materials	7.2	20.6	--	31.8	16.6	3.7	8.2	--	2.0	2.7	0.7	2.2	--
Person, injured or ill worker	9.9	15.8	--	18.1	15.3	8.4	11.6	4.9	3.0	5.6	8.7	9.7	--
Worker motion or position	9.9	15.8	--	18.1	15.3	8.3	11.5	4.7	3.0	5.6	8.7	9.7	--
Floor, ground surfaces	17.7	19.7	21.5	34.9	13.1	17.1	20.8	8.9	2.3	13.1	24.3	15.8	20.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3.9	8.7	--	8.1	9.0	2.7	2.8	--	--	2.3	1.4	8.1	--
Vehicles	7.4	7.7	--	7.5	8.0	7.4	16.3	2.8	1.8	3.0	5.4	3.7	--
Person, other than worker	4.4	--	--	--	--	5.5	0.4	--	--	0.7	25.2	--	--
Health care patient	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	0.7	23.7	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	21.8	36.5	28.9	42.6	34.2	18.0	23.3	9.3	--	10.7	15.1	20.5	71.0
Struck by object	9.6	15.2	--	19.2	13.7	8.2	9.8	4.5	--	6.2	3.9	13.9	--
Struck against object	7.4	7.9	--	7.0	8.1	7.2	8.9	4.2	--	1.9	10.3	3.7	36.5
Caught in object, equipment, material	4.2	12.1	--	15.7	10.8	2.1	3.7	--	--	2.6	0.8	1.6	--
Fall to lower level	6.2	10.4	--	26.5	3.6	5.1	7.5	4.4	1.1	4.8	3.9	2.4	13.5
Fall on same level	6.0	4.1	--	5.2	3.6	6.5	8.1	--	--	3.8	9.2	8.3	--
Slips, trips	2.7	2.0	--	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.8	--	--	3.1	4.8	2.0	--
Overexertion	17.5	21.5	26.2	20.8	21.6	16.5	25.5	--	6.3	9.8	20.9	13.5	--
Overexertion in lifting	12.4	12.7	--	15.2	11.7	12.4	18.1	--	5.9	6.2	16.9	11.7	--
Repetitive motion	3.8	9.2	--	8.6	9.9	2.3	2.3	--	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.3	--
Exposed to harmful substance	3.5	4.8	--	2.5	5.9	3.2	2.8	--	1.8	--	4.3	9.2	--
Transportation accidents	3.7	2.9	--	4.3	2.4	3.9	6.6	2.8	1.8	1.5	4.5	2.8	--
Highway accident	2.8	1.4	--	1.9	1.3	3.2	5.2	--	1.5	1.5	3.7	2.6	--
Fires, explosions	0.3	0.9	--	--	1.1	0.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	1.9	0.4	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	2.0	0.9	8.4	--	--
by person	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	0.9	8.1	--	--
by animal	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	13.4	9.5	16.4	10.5	11.3	8.3	30.6	11
Female	100.0	20.6	9.7	23.5	13.4	11.5	4.9	16.5	5
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	21.9	12.5	25.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	6.3	3
20 to 24	100.0	38.9	10.5	21.0	11.1	7.4	3.7	7.4	3
25 to 34	100.0	16.6	13.4	16.6	13.8	10.7	4.5	24.8	6
35 to 44	100.0	12.2	7.5	20.6	10.0	11.7	9.2	28.9	10
45 to 54	100.0	12.9	7.7	20.6	12.0	13.8	7.2	26.1	10
55 to 64	100.0	10.6	10.1	16.1	12.4	10.1	9.2	31.7	12
65 and over	100.0	--	4.7	7.0	--	18.6	4.7	55.8	40
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	22.0	13.0	18.7	8.9	18.7	3.3	15.4	5
3 to 11 months	100.0	22.3	11.2	23.9	9.6	10.4	5.6	16.7	5
1 to 5 years	100.0	18.0	9.6	19.3	11.5	9.8	7.5	24.5	6
More than 5 years	100.0	9.7	8.1	16.4	13.0	11.7	8.3	32.9	13
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.6	10.7	18.2	11.9	12.0	8.4	23.4	7
Black only	100.0	23.1	8.8	25.3	8.8	12.1	4.4	17.6	5
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	32.0	8.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	--	26.0	3
Asian only	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	--	--	40.0	40.0	--	--	--	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Management occupations	100.0	54.3	17.1	8.6	5.7	11.4	--	5.7	1
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	33.3	10
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	8
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	20.0	3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	13.8	15.5	24.1	13.8	8.6	6.9	15.5	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	17.4	9.3	25.6	12.8	14.0	3.5	17.4	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	21.4	--	14.3	14.3	14.3	--	14.3	7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	30.8	13.5	16.3	9.6	11.5	4.8	14.4	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	12.6	10.3	20.7	9.2	23.0	8.0	16.1	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	37.9	--	19.7	10.6	--	10.6	19.7	5
Sales and related occupations	100.0	9.5	10.8	29.7	16.2	12.2	9.5	12.2	5
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	18.2	11.4	27.3	11.4	11.4	4.5	15.9	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	7.2	7.2	15.6	9.0	7.2	12.0	41.9	28
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	12.1	16.1	11.3	10.5	8.9	3.2	37.1	10
Production occupations	100.0	20.1	9.3	18.0	10.3	12.9	9.3	20.6	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	7.3	6.0	17.5	13.3	11.7	6.7	37.5	14

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	6.1	3.1	4.6	13.7	11.5	7.6	53.4	38
Construction laborers	100.0	8.2	9.6	15.1	4.1	4.1	2.7	57.5	60
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	18.6	8.6	27.1	12.9	14.3	4.3	14.3	5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	10.0	8.6	24.3	12.9	14.3	5.7	22.9	7
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	--	--	25.0	12.5	15.6	--	40.6	14
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	25.9	14.8	14.8	7.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	3
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	--	11.1	37.0	11.1	7.4	11.1	14.8	4
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	11.5	7.7	26.9	15.4	15.4	--	15.4	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	20.8	12.5	8.3	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	9
Automotive body and related repairers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	91.3	180
Child care workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Retail salespersons	100.0	22.7	9.1	13.6	18.2	13.6	13.6	9.1	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	30
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	14.3	14.3	38.1	9.5	19.0	--	9.5	4
Registered nurses	100.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	--	--	25.0	4
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	10.5	42.1	21.1	--	--	10.5	5
Food service managers	100.0	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	16.7	38.9	11.1	--	16.7	--	11.1	2
Packers and packagers, hand	100.0	11.1	--	38.9	11.1	--	--	27.8	3
Personal and home care aides	100.0	--	--	35.3	23.5	--	23.5	11.8	9
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	17.6	17.6	--	11.8	11.8	11.8	29.4	11
Customer service representatives	100.0	25.0	25.0	43.8	--	--	--	--	3
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	46.7	13.3	20.0	13.3	--	--	--	1
Cashiers	100.0	--	13.3	46.7	20.0	--	--	--	3
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	100.0	--	14.3	42.9	14.3	--	--	14.3	5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	100.0	21.4	--	21.4	--	28.6	--	--	3
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	28.6	14.3	--	35.7	13

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	13.4	9.3	18.8	12.9	13.9	8.8	22.9	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	37.0	15.7	17.3	13.4	3.9	3.9	8.7	2
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	24.1	8.3	25.0	6.5	6.5	3.7	25.0	4
Punctures	100.0	16.7	--	50.0	--	--	--	25.0	4
Fractures	100.0	7.1	5.0	11.3	9.9	13.5	5.0	48.9	26
Heat burns	100.0	8.3	11.1	11.1	16.7	25.0	11.1	19.4	14
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	--	9.7	32.3	16.1	9.7	6.5	25.8	7
Tendonitis	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Chemical burns	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	3
Amputations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	37.5	21
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.1	6.1	12.1	15.2	18.2	--	33.3	12
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	43.4	11.5	16.4	3.3	4.1	2.5	19.7	2
Eye	100.0	21.7	10.9	19.6	--	--	--	41.3	4
Neck	100.0	--	21.1	36.8	--	--	--	26.3	5
Trunk	100.0	13.5	8.4	16.4	12.4	12.8	8.0	28.6	10
Shoulder	100.0	3.9	4.7	12.5	11.7	16.4	10.9	40.6	21
Back	100.0	19.9	11.1	20.7	11.1	12.6	4.2	20.3	5
Upper extremities	100.0	14.4	8.7	23.8	12.1	10.4	11.4	18.8	6
Arm	100.0	12.2	4.1	21.6	12.2	13.5	6.8	28.4	10
Wrist	100.0	6.6	8.2	23.0	18.0	13.1	9.8	23.0	8
Hand, except finger	100.0	23.7	13.2	15.8	10.5	13.2	5.3	15.8	5
Finger	100.0	17.9	10.7	26.8	8.0	6.3	17.9	12.5	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.1	8.9	17.2	14.1	14.1	5.3	29.6	10
Knee	100.0	13.7	8.9	10.5	20.2	16.1	7.3	23.4	10
Ankle	100.0	9.9	8.8	24.2	12.1	8.8	--	37.4	7
Foot, except toe	100.0	11.1	7.4	22.2	14.8	22.2	7.4	14.8	10
Toe	100.0	14.3	--	50.0	--	--	--	14.3	3
Body systems	100.0	41.2	17.6	23.5	11.8	--	--	--	2
Multiple parts	100.0	13.7	12.4	19.9	9.9	11.2	5.6	28.0	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									

Chemicals, chemical products	100.0	26.1	13.0	17.4	13.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	4
Containers	100.0	18.7	10.1	21.7	9.1	10.1	6.6	23.7	5
Furniture, fixtures	100.0	43.1	15.3	12.5	11.1	2.8	--	13.9	2
Machinery	100.0	9.1	14.3	13.0	5.2	13.0	3.9	40.3	19
Parts and materials	100.0	11.9	8.2	23.9	7.5	11.9	14.9	20.9	8
Person, injured or ill worker	100.0	10.8	9.7	21.1	14.6	13.5	8.1	22.2	8
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.8	9.7	21.1	14.6	13.5	8.1	22.2	8
Floor, ground surfaces	100.0	14.2	9.7	16.3	11.8	12.7	5.4	29.9	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	26.0	6.8	21.9	9.6	8.2	8.2	19.2	5
Vehicles	100.0	9.4	5.0	18.7	19.4	11.5	7.9	29.5	10
Person, other than worker	100.0	17.1	12.2	20.7	13.4	14.6	6.1	14.6	5
Health care patient	100.0	17.6	12.2	21.6	12.2	13.5	6.8	14.9	5
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	100.0	21.1	9.3	21.6	8.1	7.8	8.1	24.0	5
Struck by object	100.0	22.2	10.0	26.7	7.2	3.9	2.8	27.2	4
Struck against object	100.0	26.8	10.1	19.6	8.0	8.7	2.9	24.6	4
Caught in object, equipment, material	100.0	6.4	6.4	15.4	10.3	15.4	29.5	16.7	20
Fall to lower level	100.0	7.8	14.7	8.6	13.8	2.6	6.9	44.8	21
Fall on same level	100.0	18.8	8.9	17.9	11.6	17.0	4.5	20.5	7
Slips, trips	100.0	15.7	7.8	21.6	17.6	19.6	3.9	15.7	7
Overexertion	100.0	15.0	8.3	17.7	12.5	13.8	7.6	25.4	8
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	18.5	9.0	17.6	10.7	13.3	8.2	22.7	7
Repetitive motion	100.0	4.3	11.4	22.9	12.9	12.9	10.0	28.6	11
Exposed to harmful substance	100.0	24.6	13.8	15.4	13.8	15.4	6.2	10.8	4
Transportation accidents	100.0	5.8	4.3	23.2	15.9	13.0	2.9	34.8	14
Highway accident	100.0	5.7	5.7	28.3	9.4	13.2	--	35.8	14
Fires, explosions	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	33.3	9
Assault, violent act	100.0	22.9	11.4	20.0	8.6	8.6	17.1	14.3	5
by person	100.0	20.7	13.8	13.8	6.9	10.3	17.2	17.2	7
by animal	100.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry [2, 3, 4] [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Goods producing	100.0	12.9	8.4	16.4	11.7	9.2	9.7	31.8	11
Natural resources and mining [2,3]	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	16.7	--	33.3	14
Construction	100.0	6.3	7.6	13.9	9.0	7.6	13.2	42.4	30
Manufacturing	100.0	15.7	9.3	18.5	13.7	9.7	7.7	25.0	7
Service providing	100.0	17.1	10.0	19.9	11.5	12.2	6.1	23.4	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	100.0	9.7	8.1	19.6	14.7	14.3	6.5	27.2	10
Information	100.0	26.3	15.8	21.1	10.5	--	--	21.1	3
Financial activities	100.0	22.2	11.1	18.5	7.4	11.1	14.8	11.1	5
Professional and business services	100.0	12.6	10.1	23.5	7.6	16.0	10.1	19.3	7
Education and health services	100.0	24.5	12.1	23.8	11.3	11.3	4.2	12.5	4
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	33.6	9.4	16.4	9.4	10.2	4.7	15.6	3
Other services, except public administration	100.0	--	13.3	--	--	--	5.0	73.3	90

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	14,550	4,030	120	1,440	2,480	10,520	4,340	190	270	1,190	2,650	1,280	600
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	350	90	--	--	80	260	90	--	--	20	110	30	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	1,510	490	--	60	410	1,020	610	--	--	90	250	50	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	4,240	1,400	50	610	740	2,840	1,250	70	60	410	640	340	70
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	3,820	1,130	40	530	560	2,690	990	50	40	230	760	150	480
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	1,690	260	--	40	210	1,430	580	60	30	150	360	230	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	910	160	--	--	150	750	320	--	--	40	190	190	--
Not reported	2,030	520	--	200	310	1,510	500	--	120	240	340	280	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	100	--	--	--	--	90	40	--	--	--	30	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,500	310	--	30	280	1,190	640	30	20	120	210	140	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours	1,180	380	--	80	300	790	420	--	--	80	200	70	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours	2,850	830	20	200	620	2,020	930	40	40	220	550	200	--
4 hours to less than 6 hours	2,880	830	--	450	380	2,040	650	30	20	210	620	280	240
6 hours to less than 8 hours	2,580	740	20	390	330	1,840	660	30	30	180	410	280	250
8 hours to less than 10 hours	920	240	--	40	190	670	290	20	30	90	200	30	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours	320	90	--	--	70	230	110	20	--	30	70	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	90	20	--	20	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,130	570	50	200	310	1,560	550	--	120	240	340	280	--
Day of week:													
Sunday	1,190	100	--	30	70	1,090	390	--	50	80	270	270	--
Monday	2,170	680	20	200	470	1,490	650	30	60	250	310	180	--
Tuesday	2,510	860	50	360	450	1,650	750	50	70	190	420	130	--
Wednesday	2,670	880	20	380	480	1,790	780	40	30	270	440	140	80
Thursday	2,460	570	--	160	400	1,890	680	60	30	180	470	240	230
Friday	2,260	730	20	240	470	1,540	660	--	20	140	530	170	--
Saturday	1,280	210	--	70	140	1,070	440	--	--	60	210	140	200

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	2.4	2.2	--	--	3.2	2.5	2.1	--	--	1.7	4.2	2.3	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	10.4	12.2	--	4.2	16.5	9.7	14.1	--	--	7.6	9.4	3.9	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	29.1	34.7	41.7	42.4	29.8	27.0	28.8	36.8	22.2	34.5	24.2	26.6	11.7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	26.3	28.0	33.3	36.8	22.6	25.6	22.8	26.3	14.8	19.3	28.7	11.7	80.0
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	11.6	6.5	--	2.8	8.5	13.6	13.4	31.6	11.1	12.6	13.6	18.0	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	6.3	4.0	--	--	6.0	7.1	7.4	--	--	3.4	7.2	14.8	--
Not reported	14.0	12.9	--	13.9	12.5	14.4	11.5	--	44.4	20.2	12.8	21.9	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.9	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
Less than 1 hour	10.3	7.7	--	2.1	11.3	11.3	14.7	15.8	7.4	10.1	7.9	10.9	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours	8.1	9.4	--	5.6	12.1	7.5	9.7	--	--	6.7	7.5	5.5	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours	19.6	20.6	16.7	13.9	25.0	19.2	21.4	21.1	14.8	18.5	20.8	15.6	--
4 hours to less than 6 hours	19.8	20.6	--	31.3	15.3	19.4	15.0	15.8	7.4	17.6	23.4	21.9	40.0
6 hours to less than 8 hours	17.7	18.4	16.7	27.1	13.3	17.5	15.2	15.8	11.1	15.1	15.5	21.9	41.7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	6.3	6.0	--	2.8	7.7	6.4	6.7	10.5	11.1	7.6	7.5	2.3	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours	2.2	2.2	--	--	2.8	2.2	2.5	10.5	--	2.5	2.6	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	0.6	0.5	--	1.4	--	0.7	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14.6	14.1	41.7	13.9	12.5	14.8	12.7	--	44.4	20.2	12.8	21.9	--
Day of week:													
Sunday	8.2	2.5	--	2.1	2.8	10.4	9.0	--	18.5	6.7	10.2	21.1	--
Monday	14.9	16.9	16.7	13.9	19.0	14.2	15.0	15.8	22.2	21.0	11.7	14.1	--
Tuesday	17.3	21.3	41.7	25.0	18.1	15.7	17.3	26.3	25.9	16.0	15.8	10.2	--
Wednesday	18.4	21.8	16.7	26.4	19.4	17.0	18.0	21.1	11.1	22.7	16.6	10.9	13.3
Thursday	16.9	14.1	--	11.1	16.1	18.0	15.7	31.6	11.1	15.1	17.7	18.8	38.3
Friday	15.5	18.1	16.7	16.7	19.0	14.6	15.2	--	7.4	11.8	20.0	13.3	--
Saturday	8.8	5.2	--	4.9	5.6	10.2	10.1	--	--	5.0	7.9	10.9	33.3

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,550 cases]	100.0	15.9	9.6	18.9	11.5	11.4	7.1	25.7	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	14.3	8.6	22.9	8.6	20.0	--	25.7	9
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	16.6	8.6	20.5	13.2	17.2	6.6	17.9	7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	12.0	9.9	18.2	11.8	10.6	7.1	30.4	10
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	18.1	8.6	18.3	9.2	10.2	8.6	27.2	8
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	23.1	14.8	17.8	13.0	8.3	3.6	19.5	4
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	19.8	9.9	19.8	17.6	8.8	5.5	18.7	6
Not reported	100.0	12.3	7.4	20.7	10.3	13.3	8.9	27.1	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	30.0	15
Less than 1 hour	100.0	18.0	14.7	16.0	12.0	14.7	4.7	19.3	6
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	8.5	6.8	22.9	11.9	14.4	8.5	26.3	10
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	11.2	12.3	24.9	10.9	11.6	6.0	23.5	6
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	23.6	7.6	14.2	9.7	6.6	5.2	33.0	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	17.4	8.5	17.4	12.0	12.0	10.1	22.9	8
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	17.4	10.9	18.5	15.2	8.7	9.8	18.5	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	15.6	6.3	12.5	18.8	12.5	--	31.3	10
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	33.3	33.3	--	--	--	6
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	100.0	11.7	7.0	20.2	10.3	13.1	8.5	28.6	11
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	19.3	10.9	23.5	8.4	15.1	6.7	16.8	5
Monday	100.0	15.2	10.6	19.4	12.9	11.1	7.4	23.5	7
Tuesday	100.0	14.7	11.6	19.1	12.4	10.8	10.8	21.1	7
Wednesday	100.0	12.7	9.0	18.7	11.2	13.5	6.0	28.8	9
Thursday	100.0	14.6	6.9	17.5	10.6	11.0	8.1	30.9	11
Friday	100.0	23.0	9.3	17.3	12.8	8.8	4.9	23.5	6
Saturday	100.0	13.3	8.6	19.5	10.2	10.2	4.7	33.6	10

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 16. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	77.7	6.5	2.4	1.0	25.4	13.9	6.9	15.9	4.0	6.0	2.0	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	11.6	3.2	1.7	83.9	42.2	27.0	28.3	8.8	9.6	3.7	5.6
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	7.4	--	--	51.2	32.4	12.3	45.5	8.7	21.5	8.6	4.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	11.5	8.6	--	68.5	40.0	18.1	29.9	12.4	5.6	5.6	6.2
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	59.2	--	12.5	33.1	16.7	--	15.6	--	--	--	7.8
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	5.4	--	5.1	75.7	56.3	13.9	13.6	3.3	5.0	--	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	25.3	24.8	--	37.1	12.5	13.4	20.5	4.3	8.7	2.7	4.8
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	7.8	1.9	1.9	27.3	11.2	11.2	45.4	9.7	18.1	6.2	9.6
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	17.5	--	--	22.6	--	9.0	10.2	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	6.9	2.5	--	17.7	10.5	3.5	21.3	4.8	12.2	3.2	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	3.9	1.8	--	19.0	11.5	4.0	7.5	1.8	2.7	--	2.6
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	--	--	--	15.8	13.0	--	2.9	--	--	--	2.3
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	1.2	--	--	10.1	5.8	2.0	5.7	2.2	1.1	--	0.7
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	1.1	0.6	--	10.4	6.4	2.0	5.7	1.8	1.1	--	2.5
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	1.8

Table 16. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total	77.7	19.3	6.6	4.9	3.7	0.9	8.6	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	58.6	12.9	16.3	9.8	1.4	25.7	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	69.1	17.5	24.4	18.4	3.5	15.8	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	51.4	24.8	11.0	12.5	5.0	12.9	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	30.1	7.2	14.0	--	--	4.7	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	27.9	16.9	6.3	3.1	--	21.8	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	23.1	8.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	21.6	--
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	19.0	7.7	1.0	4.2	--	5.1	--

Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	16.8	11.9	--	--	--	12.2	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	15.7	4.6	4.3	3.1	--	5.8	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	10.0	5.2	1.5	--	--	7.2	--
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	9.0	5.8	--	--	--	14.2	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	9.7	6.3	--	--	--	6.4	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	4.7	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	5.9	2.8	0.9	1.7	--	4.4	--
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	4.9	--	--	1.9	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total	77.7	30.4	7.5	6.4	5.7	0.7	6.8	1.9	0.3	0.4
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	89.6	16.8	22.8	22.1	--	12.4	2.3	1.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	82.2	34.0	22.7	13.1	9.6	11.5	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	80.2	26.2	9.1	6.0	--	10.1	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	47.7	9.8	--	--	--	61.0	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	96.9	8.1	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	44.7	8.7	6.5	6.4	--	8.6	2.0	--	--
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	31.3	12.0	16.4	15.8	--	5.2	5.2	--	1.2
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	31.2	9.9	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	15.3	2.5	11.8	11.8	--	8.0	10.7	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	22.7	4.9	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	20.7	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	10.8	4.1	1.3	1.2	--	4.1	0.7	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	11.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	--	2.6	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	2.2	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 17. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total	77.7	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.3	10.1	1.7	10.5
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	2.9	--	7.0	2.4	--	28.7	7.9	26.9
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	--	--	7.5	6.1	--	13.2	--	19.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	3.2	34.4
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	4.5	22.6
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.1	6.9	10.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	2.6	--	3.4	--	--	30.1	1.7	24.6

Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	6.8	--	--	--	--	14.1	--	13.5
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	7.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	1.5	7.2
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	4.4
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	1.7	4.2
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	2.0	--	1.0	0.8	--	2.7	--	4.4
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 18. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	77.7	1.2	10.6	3.8	4.1	7.2	4.4	3.9	9.9	9.9	17.7	3.0	7.4	8.4
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	1.6	39.5	1.8	20.8	16.9	--	--	21.9	21.8	45.7	3.8	47.1	12.1
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	--	19.3	9.8	5.0	46.8	--	--	24.2	24.2	49.8	12.6	7.2	17.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	3.7	27.9	9.1	11.5	4.9	--	--	31.9	31.6	42.9	8.8	6.5	31.5
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	--	11.5	51.4	--	--	14.7	12.2	11.2	11.2	23.5	--	27.9	10.3
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	--	4.6	8.1	--	--	77.9	76.5	11.4	11.4	32.5	--	6.1	9.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	--	4.2	3.1	6.2	20.5	--	--	12.6	12.6	28.5	8.3	12.2	35.4
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	2.5	11.6	2.2	11.3	19.0	--	--	18.7	18.7	17.3	8.2	4.2	12.2
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	9.3	9.3	18.3	--	--	10.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	2.0	9.7	4.2	3.1	2.3	--	--	7.6	7.6	14.8	8.0	2.4	14.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	1.7	--	1.4	--	--	17.7	17.5	4.3	4.3	16.2	--	--	4.4
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	--	13.1	--	--	--	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.9	10.5	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	0.8	7.9	3.8	0.7	1.5	--	--	2.7	2.7	7.7	--	4.3	2.5
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	0.5	8.3	1.2	--	0.8	0.5	--	6.0	6.0	6.4	--	2.1	1.6
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	3.3	2.6	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total	77.7	21.8	9.6	7.4	4.2	6.2	6.0	2.7	17.5	12.4
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	60.6	25.7	23.5	8.9	21.5	13.5	7.0	51.0	30.1
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	65.6	27.4	14.6	22.9	39.0	5.6	3.3	37.5	31.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	48.5	24.3	14.2	10.0	8.6	11.0	11.3	47.6	37.6
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	61.5	--	57.4	--	4.6	10.7	9.7	10.6	9.5
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	13.2	5.3	5.4	--	--	16.7	6.9	63.7	52.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	48.1	32.2	8.8	4.3	19.8	4.2	1.9	25.3	14.5
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	36.8	17.6	8.2	10.8	2.9	9.1	2.1	24.5	12.9
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	15.2	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	10.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	24.3	11.6	8.7	2.4	--	7.5	--	7.3	5.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	6.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	--	7.9	4.5	14.0	10.9
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	--	--	--	--	13.5	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.0	13.2	13.2
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	8.7	3.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	3.9	1.1	7.8	7.0
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	5.2	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	3.0	1.1	8.0	6.3
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 19. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness										
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total	77.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	10.5
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	211.2	6.0	5.0	20.5	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	25.2
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	193.0	11.3	5.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	180.4	9.2	8.6	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	27.2
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	155.7	--	--	18.2	13.0	--	17.2	14.9	--	--	20.8
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	151.1	--	4.1	5.3	5.1	--	18.9	17.3	--	--	20.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	131.9	4.3	6.9	7.4	6.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	11.5
Production occupations (51-0000)	107.3	11.9	5.6	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	11.5

Protective service occupations (33-0000)	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	15.9	15.9	--	--	17.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	68.8	2.4	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	49.3	--	2.4	--	--	--	4.4	4.4	--	--	7.3
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Management occupations (11-0000)	36.2	2.0	2.8	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	--	--	4.5
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	32.1	--	1.3	2.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	27.8	3.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	9.9	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	77.7	6.5	2.4	1.0	25.4	13.9	6.9	15.9	4.0	6.0	2.0	3.3
Gender:												
Male	92.4	7.5	4.0	0.7	29.7	14.7	9.0	19.7	4.3	8.8	3.0	2.9
Female	60.3	5.4	0.6	1.4	20.2	12.9	4.3	11.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	3.7
Age:												
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	7.7	--	--	5.5	4.1	--	17.1	--	7.0	7.2	--
20 to 24	98.3	22.2	1.9	--	32.3	27.6	2.8	17.3	2.3	10.6	3.4	--
25 to 34	66.5	5.2	1.3	--	21.9	15.6	3.9	13.5	3.3	4.9	1.3	2.9
35 to 44	82.9	2.4	0.7	1.5	27.9	14.5	8.5	20.4	5.2	9.0	2.2	3.7
45 to 54	73.8	4.0	2.4	1.7	26.5	12.6	8.0	13.7	4.4	4.1	1.6	3.1
55 to 64	83.6	10.8	8.4	1.0	23.9	7.9	10.2	15.0	4.0	3.1	1.0	5.6
65 and over	98.0	--	--	--	32.6	--	10.1	16.9	--	5.4	6.4	--
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations	36.2	--	--	--	15.8	13.0	--	2.9	--	--	--	2.3
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	1.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	12.3	8.7	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	3.9	1.8	--	19.0	11.5	4.0	7.5	1.8	2.7	--	2.6
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	5.4	--	5.1	75.7	56.3	13.9	13.6	3.3	5.0	--	3.1
Protective service occupations	80.0	17.5	--	--	22.6	--	9.0	10.2	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	6.9	2.5	--	17.7	10.5	3.5	21.3	4.8	12.2	3.2	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	11.5	8.6	--	68.5	40.0	18.1	29.9	12.4	5.6	5.6	6.2
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	59.2	--	12.5	33.1	16.7	--	15.6	--	--	--	7.8
Sales and related occupations	32.1	1.2	--	--	10.1	5.8	2.0	5.7	2.2	1.1	--	0.7
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	1.1	0.6	--	10.4	6.4	2.0	5.7	1.8	1.1	--	2.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	7.4	--	--	51.2	32.4	12.3	45.5	8.7	21.5	8.6	4.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	25.3	24.8	--	37.1	12.5	13.4	20.5	4.3	8.7	2.7	4.8
Production occupations	107.3	7.8	1.9	1.9	27.3	11.2	11.2	45.4	9.7	18.1	6.2	9.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	11.6	3.2	1.7	83.9	42.2	27.0	28.3	8.8	9.6	3.7	5.6

Table 20. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total	77.7	19.3	6.6	4.9	3.7	0.9	8.6	--
Gender:								
Male	92.4	24.0	8.3	5.7	4.5	1.2	9.5	--
Female	60.3	13.7	4.6	3.9	2.6	0.6	7.7	--

Age:								
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	11.6	--	--	6.8	--	10.4	--
20 to 24	98.3	18.5	6.5	2.7	6.3	1.1	6.3	--
25 to 34	66.5	19.5	5.2	8.8	2.9	0.6	5.5	--
35 to 44	82.9	21.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	1.4	7.8	--
45 to 54	73.8	18.6	7.7	4.2	3.9	0.7	8.6	--
55 to 64	83.6	18.8	8.8	2.0	2.2	0.8	13.3	--
65 and over	98.0	18.5	10.6	--	--	--	26.2	--
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations	36.2	9.7	6.3	--	--	--	6.4	--
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	4.9	--	--	1.9	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	8.8	7.9	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	18.5	--	16.9	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	9.0	5.8	--	--	--	14.2	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	10.0	5.2	1.5	--	--	7.2	--
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	27.9	16.9	6.3	3.1	--	21.8	--
Protective service occupations	80.0	16.8	11.9	--	--	--	12.2	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	15.7	4.6	4.3	3.1	--	5.8	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	51.4	24.8	11.0	12.5	5.0	12.9	--
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	30.1	7.2	14.0	--	--	4.7	--
Sales and related occupations	32.1	9.5	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	4.7	--
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	5.9	2.8	0.9	1.7	--	4.4	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	69.1	17.5	24.4	18.4	3.5	15.8	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	23.1	8.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	21.6	--
Production occupations	107.3	19.0	7.7	1.0	4.2	--	5.1	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	58.6	12.9	16.3	9.8	1.4	25.7	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total	77.7	30.4	7.5	6.4	5.7	0.7	6.8	1.9	0.3	0.4
Gender:										
Male	92.4	34.8	9.8	10.5	9.4	1.1	5.1	2.2	0.4	0.6
Female	60.3	25.0	4.8	1.6	1.5	--	8.9	1.7	--	--
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	5.8	--	11.1	9.4	--	9.8	9.7	--	--
20 to 24	98.3	34.2	8.8	6.7	5.7	1.0	18.9	3.4	--	2.5
25 to 34	66.5	29.0	7.6	5.4	4.9	0.4	4.9	0.9	0.6	--
35 to 44	82.9	37.0	5.8	10.0	9.7	--	5.5	1.6	--	0.4
45 to 54	73.8	30.4	7.7	5.8	4.4	1.4	5.6	1.1	--	--
55 to 64	83.6	27.2	8.3	1.7	1.7	--	5.8	2.2	--	--
65 and over	98.0	14.1	20.1	8.2	8.2	--	9.3	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	36.2	20.7	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	2.2	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	22.7	4.9	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	96.9	8.1	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	80.0	31.2	9.9	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	15.3	2.5	11.8	11.8	--	8.0	10.7	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	80.2	26.2	9.1	6.0	--	10.1	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	47.7	9.8	--	--	--	61.0	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	32.1	10.8	4.1	1.3	1.2	--	4.1	0.7	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	11.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	--	2.6	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	82.2	34.0	22.7	13.1	9.6	11.5	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	44.7	8.7	6.5	6.4	--	8.6	2.0	--	--
Production occupations	107.3	31.3	12.0	16.4	15.8	--	5.2	5.2	--	1.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	89.6	16.8	22.8	22.1	--	12.4	2.3	1.1	--

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total	77.7	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.3	10.1	1.7	10.5
Gender:									
Male	92.4	1.4	--	2.3	1.0	0.2	11.7	1.8	13.5

Female	60.3	1.9	--	1.1	0.4	0.3	8.2	1.4	6.8
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	10.9
20 to 24	98.3	--	--	2.0	1.4	--	10.4	3.9	11.2
25 to 34	66.5	0.9	--	2.4	0.8	--	6.1	1.9	8.3
35 to 44	82.9	2.3	--	0.8	--	--	9.6	1.2	9.8
45 to 54	73.8	1.8	--	1.9	1.4	--	10.0	1.8	9.2
55 to 64	83.6	3.1	--	1.5	--	--	18.5	0.7	15.2
65 and over	98.0	--	--	5.5	--	--	14.2	--	18.4
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations	36.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	4.4
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	1.5	7.2
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.1	6.9	10.6
Protective service occupations	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	7.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	3.2	34.4
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	4.5	22.6
Sales and related occupations	32.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	1.7	4.2
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	2.0	--	1.0	0.8	--	2.7	--	4.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	--	--	7.5	6.1	--	13.2	--	19.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	2.6	--	3.4	--	--	30.1	1.7	24.6
Production occupations	107.3	6.8	--	--	--	--	14.1	--	13.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	2.9	--	7.0	2.4	--	28.7	7.9	26.9

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	77.7	1.2	10.6	3.8	4.1	7.2	4.4	3.9	9.9	9.9	17.7	3.0	7.4	8.4
Gender:														
Male	92.4	1.4	13.2	2.8	6.6	11.8	1.3	0.9	10.5	10.5	19.5	4.8	9.2	11.3
Female	60.3	1.0	7.6	5.0	1.2	1.7	8.0	7.6	9.2	9.2	15.5	0.9	5.3	4.8
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	7.9	10.9	3.9	6.1	5.8	2.8	--	3.2	3.2	4.2	--	5.0	3.4
20 to 24	98.3	2.2	19.7	14.3	8.3	8.9	8.4	8.2	5.9	5.9	10.1	3.0	7.6	9.8
25 to 34	66.5	0.9	10.5	3.3	2.4	3.2	5.1	4.6	8.7	8.6	15.9	3.1	6.0	7.3
35 to 44	82.9	0.7	10.0	3.3	7.2	11.7	4.2	3.6	10.4	10.4	17.3	3.6	7.5	7.0
45 to 54	73.8	1.0	9.9	1.8	2.8	7.4	3.5	3.3	11.0	10.9	17.8	2.6	8.8	7.3
55 to 64	83.6	1.0	6.3	3.0	1.1	5.5	3.4	2.7	14.0	14.0	25.5	1.8	8.2	13.9
65 and over	98.0	--	16.4	--	4.5	--	--	--	5.1	5.1	36.7	10.0	5.5	13.4
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	36.2	--	13.1	--	--	--	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.9	10.5	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	3.3	2.6	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	21.1	8.4	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	1.7	--	1.4	--	--	17.7	17.5	4.3	4.3	16.2	--	--	4.4
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	--	4.6	8.1	--	--	77.9	76.5	11.4	11.4	32.5	--	6.1	9.3
Protective service occupations	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	9.3	9.3	18.3	--	--	10.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	2.0	9.7	4.2	3.1	2.3	--	--	7.6	7.6	14.8	8.0	2.4	14.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	3.7	27.9	9.1	11.5	4.9	--	--	31.9	31.6	42.9	8.8	6.5	31.5
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	--	11.5	51.4	--	--	14.7	12.2	11.2	11.2	23.5	--	27.9	10.3
Sales and related occupations	32.1	0.8	7.9	3.8	0.7	1.5	--	--	2.7	2.7	7.7	--	4.3	2.5
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	0.5	8.3	1.2	--	0.8	0.5	--	6.0	6.0	6.4	--	2.1	1.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	16.3	15.4	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	--	19.3	9.8	5.0	46.8	--	--	24.2	24.2	49.8	12.6	7.2	17.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	--	4.2	3.1	6.2	20.5	--	--	12.6	12.6	28.5	8.3	12.2	35.4
Production occupations	107.3	2.5	11.6	2.2	11.3	19.0	--	--	18.7	18.7	17.3	8.2	4.2	12.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	1.6	39.5	1.8	20.8	16.9	--	--	21.9	21.8	45.7	3.8	47.1	12.1

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total	77.7	21.8	9.6	7.4	4.2	6.2	6.0	2.7	17.5	12.4
Gender:										
Male	92.4	30.0	14.4	7.9	6.6	9.3	5.5	2.5	21.0	14.6
Female	60.3	12.1	3.9	6.8	1.3	2.5	6.7	3.1	13.4	9.9
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	25.1	13.7	8.8	--	--	--	--	3.2	--
20 to 24	98.3	41.9	14.7	18.9	7.9	2.6	3.9	1.8	27.7	23.5
25 to 34	66.5	17.2	9.0	5.0	2.7	8.5	2.4	2.7	17.1	13.3
35 to 44	82.9	24.8	8.6	9.8	5.6	5.6	7.6	2.6	19.1	13.0
45 to 54	73.8	17.6	8.6	5.3	3.0	5.0	6.2	3.2	17.0	10.9
55 to 64	83.6	17.5	10.0	4.1	2.9	7.3	10.3	3.4	14.5	9.1
65 and over	98.0	28.4	10.9	3.8	13.7	13.3	10.3	--	9.7	7.0
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	36.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.0	13.2	13.2
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	--	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	--	--	--	--	13.5	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	6.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	--	7.9	4.5	14.0	10.9
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	13.2	5.3	5.4	--	--	16.7	6.9	63.7	52.9
Protective service occupations	80.0	15.2	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	10.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	24.3	11.6	8.7	2.4	--	7.5	--	7.3	5.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	48.5	24.3	14.2	10.0	8.6	11.0	11.3	47.6	37.6
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	61.5	--	57.4	--	4.6	10.7	9.7	10.6	9.5
Sales and related occupations	32.1	8.7	3.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	3.9	1.1	7.8	7.0
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	5.2	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	3.0	1.1	8.0	6.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	65.6	27.4	14.6	22.9	39.0	5.6	3.3	37.5	31.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	48.1	32.2	8.8	4.3	19.8	4.2	1.9	25.3	14.5
Production occupations	107.3	36.8	17.6	8.2	10.8	2.9	9.1	2.1	24.5	12.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	60.6	25.7	23.5	8.9	21.5	13.5	7.0	51.0	30.1

Table 23. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total	77.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	10.5
Gender:											
Male	92.4	3.4	4.3	4.0	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	10.9

Female	60.3	4.2	2.6	3.2	2.7	--	2.7	2.6	--	--	9.7
Age:											
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	54.5	--	13.4	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
20 to 24	98.3	1.8	5.0	3.8	3.2	--	1.8	1.1	--	--	7.9
25 to 34	66.5	3.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	--	2.2	2.2	--	--	7.5
35 to 44	82.9	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.9	0.3	2.3	2.2	--	--	9.6
45 to 54	73.8	4.1	2.9	4.3	2.8	--	0.9	0.7	--	--	12.5
55 to 64	83.6	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.4	1.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	14.1
65 and over	98.0	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations	36.2	2.0	2.8	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	--	--	4.5
Business and financial operations occupations	9.9	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	36.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	--	2.4	--	--	--	4.4	4.4	--	--	7.3
Healthcare support occupations	151.1	--	4.1	5.3	5.1	--	18.9	17.3	--	--	20.5
Protective service occupations	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	15.9	15.9	--	--	17.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations	68.8	2.4	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	180.4	9.2	8.6	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	27.2
Personal care and service occupations	155.7	--	--	18.2	13.0	--	17.2	14.9	--	--	20.8
Sales and related occupations	32.1	--	1.3	2.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Office and administrative support occupations	27.8	3.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.7
Construction and extraction occupations	193.0	11.3	5.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.9	4.3	6.9	7.4	6.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	11.5
Production occupations	107.3	11.9	5.6	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	11.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.2	6.0	5.0	20.5	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	25.2

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Gender:														
Male	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
More than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 25 Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [0 cases]	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73.9
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.1
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.1
More than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.2
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Occupation	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 27. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Bruises, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Back	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Upper extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Arm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Foot, except toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion

Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Person, injured or ill worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Worker motion or position	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Floor, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Person, other than worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Struck by object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Caught in object, equipment, material	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Overexertion in lifting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Highway accident	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
by person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [0 cases]	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.5
Bruises, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Back	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Upper extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Arm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.8
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Foot, except toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Source of injury, illness:														

Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Person, injured or ill worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Worker motion or position	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Floor, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
Person, other than worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
Struck by object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Caught in object, equipment, material	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Overexertion in lifting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Highway accident	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
by person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 29. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [0 cases]	--	42.0	--	42.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.7
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.9
Bruises, contusions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6
Back	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
Upper extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Arm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2
Ankle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Foot, except toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 --- Continued

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Source of injury, illness:														

Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Person, injured or ill worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4
Worker motion or position	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4
Floor, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0
Person, other than worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8
Struck by object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Caught in object, equipment, material	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Overexertion in lifting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Highway accident	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
by person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 30. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--state government

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government [2, 3, 4] [0 cases]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Natural resources and mining [2,3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	100.0	8.7	--	17.4	17.4	17.4	8.7	26.1	11.0

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
2 hours to less than 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
4 hours to less than 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
6 hours to less than 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
8 hours to less than 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
10 hours to less than 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 32. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [0 cases]	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.8
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
2 hours to less than 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.1
4 hours to less than 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.1
6 hours to less than 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
8 hours to less than 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
10 hours to less than 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.1
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 33. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	2,190	110	--	110	--	2,070	130	--	--	--	1,030	--	--	810
Gender:														
Male	1,290	100	--	100	--	1,190	80	--	--	--	240	--	--	790
Female	900	--	--	--	--	880	50	--	--	--	790	--	--	20
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	350	--	--	--	--	330	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	240
35 to 44	640	--	--	--	--	640	40	--	--	--	330	--	--	240
45 to 54	680	90	--	90	--	600	20	--	--	--	350	--	--	190
55 to 64	280	--	--	--	--	280	30	--	--	--	130	--	--	100
65 and over	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
3 to 11 months	370	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	100
1 to 5 years	850	--	--	--	--	840	50	--	--	--	520	--	--	220
More than 5 years	910	100	--	100	--	820	80	--	--	--	240	--	--	460
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only	1,410	90	--	90	--	1,320	60	--	--	--	790	--	--	440
Black only	140	--	--	--	--	140	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	630	--	--	--	--	600	20	--	--	--	230	--	--	290

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male	58.9	90.9	--	90.9	--	57.5	61.5	--	--	--	23.3	--	--	97.5
Female	41.1	--	--	--	--	42.5	38.5	--	--	--	76.7	--	--	2.5
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	16.0	--	--	--	--	15.9	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.6
35 to 44	29.2	--	--	--	--	30.9	30.8	--	--	--	32.0	--	--	29.6
45 to 54	31.1	81.8	--	81.8	--	29.0	15.4	--	--	--	34.0	--	--	23.5
55 to 64	12.8	--	--	--	--	13.5	23.1	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	12.3
65 and over	9.1	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
3 to 11 months	16.9	--	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	--	24.3	--	--	12.3
1 to 5 years	38.8	--	--	--	--	40.6	38.5	--	--	--	50.5	--	--	27.2
More than 5 years	41.6	90.9	--	90.9	--	39.6	61.5	--	--	--	23.3	--	--	56.8
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only	64.4	81.8	--	81.8	--	63.8	46.2	--	--	--	76.7	--	--	54.3
Black only	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.8	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	28.8	--	--	--	--	29.0	15.4	--	--	--	22.3	--	--	35.8

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 35. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	2,190	110	--	110	--	2,070	130	--	--	--	1,030	--	--	810
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	30
Healthcare support occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	650	--	--	--	--	650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	620
Food preparation and serving related occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	580	--	--	--	--	570	--	--	--	--	490	--	--	70
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	90	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	70	--	--	--	--	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	170	--	--	--	--	110	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	20

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 36. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	2,190	110	--	110	--	2,070	130	--	--	--	1,030	--	--	810
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	500	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380
Fire fighters	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	70	--	--	--	--	70	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary school teachers, except special education	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Registered nurses	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 37. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	2,190	110	--	110	--	2,070	130	--	--	--	1,030	--	--	810
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	760	--	--	--	--	760	90	--	--	--	370	--	--	260
Bruises, contusions	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	20
Cuts, lacerations	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	200	--	--	--	--	200	20	--	--	--	120	--	--	50
Heat burns	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Part of body affected:														
Head	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	790	--	--	--	--	790	30	--	--	--	500	--	--	240
Shoulder	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Back	450	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	160
Upper extremities	410	--	--	--	--	400	30	--	--	--	190	--	--	150
Arm	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Wrist	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	90	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Finger	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Lower extremities	390	90	--	90	--	300	40	--	--	--	100	--	--	130
Knee	220	80	--	80	--	140	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	80
Ankle	80	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Foot, except toe	70	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	470	--	--	--	--	470	20	--	--	--	230	--	--	220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion

Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	280	--	--	--	--	260	20	--	--	--	190	--	--	50
Furniture, fixtures	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	20
Parts and materials	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Person, injured or ill worker	240	70	--	70	--	170	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	70
Worker motion or position	240	70	--	70	--	170	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	70
Floor, ground surfaces	700	--	--	--	--	700	40	--	--	--	510	--	--	130
Tools, instruments, and equipment	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	310	--	--	--	--	290	30	--	--	--	60	--	--	180
Person, other than worker	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	190
Health care patient	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	100
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	310	--	--	--	--	290	60	--	--	--	130	--	--	70
Struck by object	110	--	--	--	--	90	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Struck against object	130	--	--	--	--	130	30	--	--	--	70	--	--	30
Caught in object, equipment, material	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	100
Slips, trips	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Overexertion	480	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	170
Overexertion in lifting	420	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	130
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Transportation accidents	240	--	--	--	--	230	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Highway accident	220	--	--	--	--	220	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
by person	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	34.7	--	--	--	--	36.7	69.2	--	--	--	35.9	--	--	32.1
Bruises, contusions	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	2.5
Cuts, lacerations	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	9.1	--	--	--	--	9.7	15.4	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	6.2
Heat burns	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.5	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.3
Part of body affected:														
Head	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	36.1	--	--	--	--	38.2	23.1	--	--	--	48.5	--	--	29.6
Shoulder	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--
Back	20.5	--	--	--	--	21.7	--	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	19.8
Upper extremities	18.7	--	--	--	--	19.3	23.1	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	18.5
Arm	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--
Wrist	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	4.1	--	--	--	--	3.9	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
Finger	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
Lower extremities	17.8	81.8	--	81.8	--	14.5	30.8	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	16.0
Knee	10.0	72.7	--	72.7	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	9.9
Ankle	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Foot, except toe	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	15.4	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	21.5	--	--	--	--	22.7	15.4	--	--	--	22.3	--	--	27.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Source of injury, illness:														

Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	12.8	--	--	--	--	12.6	15.4	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	6.2
Furniture, fixtures	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	2.5
Parts and materials	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Person, injured or ill worker	11.0	63.6	--	63.6	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	8.6
Worker motion or position	11.0	63.6	--	63.6	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	8.6
Floor, ground surfaces	32.0	--	--	--	--	33.8	30.8	--	--	--	49.5	--	--	16.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	14.2	--	--	--	--	14.0	23.1	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	22.2
Person, other than worker	11.9	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	23.5
Health care patient	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	12.3
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	14.2	--	--	--	--	14.0	46.2	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	8.6
Struck by object	5.0	--	--	--	--	4.3	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Struck against object	5.9	--	--	--	--	6.3	23.1	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	3.7
Caught in object, equipment, material	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	18.7	--	--	--	--	19.8	--	--	--	--	29.1	--	--	12.3
Slips, trips	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Overexertion	21.9	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	21.0
Overexertion in lifting	19.2	--	--	--	--	20.3	--	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	16.0
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	5.0	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1
Transportation accidents	11.0	--	--	--	--	11.1	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.2
Highway accident	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.6	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.0
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1
by person	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 39. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [2,190 cases]	96.0	210.8	--	211.6	--	93.2	100.3	--	--	--	73.0	--	--	151.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains	33.3	--	--	--	--	34.1	69.5	--	--	--	25.9	--	--	47.7
Bruises, contusions	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	4.1
Cuts, lacerations	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	8.8	--	--	--	--	9.0	17.0	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	9.7
Heat burns	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.2	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.9
Part of body affected:														
Head	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.6
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	34.5	--	--	--	--	35.4	22.0	--	--	--	35.5	--	--	44.6
Shoulder	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
Back	19.6	--	--	--	--	20.1	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	30.0
Upper extremities	18.1	--	--	--	--	18.0	23.2	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	27.6
Arm	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--
Wrist	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	4.0	--	--	--	--	3.8	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7
Finger	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5
Lower extremities	17.1	169.4	--	170.0	--	13.4	29.3	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	24.8
Knee	9.6	148.0	--	148.6	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	15.3
Ankle	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.4	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
Foot, except toe	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.4	15.0	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	20.8	--	--	--	--	21.3	17.0	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	40.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2009 --- Continued

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [5]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Source of injury, illness:														

Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	12.1	--	--	--	--	11.7	13.3	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	9.4
Furniture, fixtures	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	4.2
Parts and materials	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Person, injured or ill worker	10.4	126.4	--	126.9	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	12.3
Worker motion or position	10.4	126.4	--	126.9	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	12.3
Floor, ground surfaces	30.7	--	--	--	--	31.4	32.0	--	--	--	35.9	--	--	24.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	13.4	--	--	--	--	13.2	25.9	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	34.2
Person, other than worker	11.5	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	35.1
Health care patient	6.9	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	19.1
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.1	49.4	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	13.8
Struck by object	4.8	--	--	--	--	4.0	28.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8
Struck against object	5.7	--	--	--	--	5.6	21.4	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	4.8
Caught in object, equipment, material	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	18.0	--	--	--	--	18.5	--	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	18.0
Slips, trips	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
Overexertion	21.0	--	--	--	--	21.4	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	31.9
Overexertion in lifting	18.4	--	--	--	--	18.7	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	24.7
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	4.8	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Transportation accidents	10.8	--	--	--	--	10.5	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.6
Highway accident	9.8	--	--	--	--	10.0	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.6
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	4.5	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.3
by person	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[5] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 40. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	3.9	14.0	25.6	24.0	14.0	5.4	13.2	8
Female	100.0	16.7	23.3	16.7	3.3	30.0	2.2	6.7	5
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
25 to 34	100.0	5.7	22.9	37.1	17.1	8.6	--	--	3
35 to 44	100.0	10.9	6.3	15.6	32.8	14.1	6.3	12.5	9
45 to 54	100.0	--	7.4	35.3	--	39.7	--	11.8	15
55 to 64	100.0	28.6	14.3	--	10.7	17.9	10.7	10.7	7
65 and over	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	39
3 to 11 months	100.0	13.5	--	5.4	54.1	--	--	21.6	9
1 to 5 years	100.0	5.9	28.2	21.2	7.1	30.6	4.7	--	5
More than 5 years	100.0	9.9	15.4	30.8	8.8	19.8	5.5	9.9	4
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	6.4	14.9	28.4	18.4	19.9	4.3	8.5	7
Black only	100.0	14.3	--	--	--	21.4	--	50.0	27
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	12
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	18.5	41.5	10.8	9.2	4.6	13.8	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	10.3	--	10.3	34.5	32.8	--	8.6	9
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Production occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	23.5	--	47.1	--	--	19

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 42. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	10.0	--	12.0	36.0	36.0	--	--	9
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	19.5	29.3	12.2	9.8	4.9	22.0	5
Fire fighters	100.0	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	3
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	12
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	19
Elementary school teachers, except special education	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Highway maintenance workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 43. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	6.6	5.3	21.1	9.2	43.4	3.9	9.2	13
Bruises, contusions	100.0	--	--	80.0	--	--	--	--	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	100.0	25.0	--	30.0	--	--	--	30.0	5
Heat burns	100.0	--	--	83.3	--	--	--	--	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	90
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	100.0	10.1	8.9	13.9	27.8	25.3	2.5	10.1	9
Shoulder	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	29
Back	100.0	13.3	11.1	17.8	8.9	42.2	--	--	8
Upper extremities	100.0	4.9	4.9	43.9	9.8	19.5	7.3	9.8	5
Arm	100.0	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	13
Wrist	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	5
Hand, except finger	100.0	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	4
Finger	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Lower extremities	100.0	15.4	10.3	12.8	12.8	33.3	7.7	7.7	9
Knee	100.0	--	--	13.6	18.2	40.9	--	--	11
Ankle	100.0	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	18
Foot, except toe	100.0	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	100.0	--	42.6	25.5	6.4	6.4	--	14.9	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2009 -- Continued

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									

Chemicals, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	100.0	--	17.9	--	--	64.3	--	--	15
Furniture, fixtures	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Machinery	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	4
Parts and materials	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Person, injured or ill worker	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	45.8	12.5	--	18
Worker motion or position	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	45.8	12.5	--	18
Floor, ground surfaces	100.0	10.0	31.4	5.7	30.0	14.3	--	7.1	8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Vehicles	100.0	19.4	--	32.3	6.5	--	--	22.6	3
Person, other than worker	100.0	--	19.2	30.8	23.1	--	--	11.5	3
Health care patient	100.0	--	--	43.8	18.8	--	--	18.8	3
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	100.0	29.0	--	45.2	12.9	--	--	--	4
Struck by object	100.0	27.3	--	--	27.3	--	--	--	3
Struck against object	100.0	46.2	--	38.5	--	--	--	--	3
Caught in object, equipment, material	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	4
Fall to lower level	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Fall on same level	100.0	12.2	51.2	--	4.9	17.1	--	7.3	2
Slips, trips	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Overexertion	100.0	--	16.7	18.8	8.3	39.6	--	12.5	15
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	--	11.9	19.0	9.5	42.9	--	11.9	15
Repetitive motion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	100.0	--	27.3	54.5	--	--	--	--	4
Transportation accidents	100.0	--	--	41.7	--	--	--	29.2	4
Highway accident	100.0	--	--	45.5	--	--	--	31.8	3
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	100.0	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	8
by person	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
by animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 44. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government [2, 3, 4] [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7.0
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	63.6	--	--	19.0
Natural resources and mining [2,3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	63.6	--	--	19.0
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	9.2	18.4	22.2	16.4	18.4	4.3	11.1	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	100.0	15.4	--	23.1	--	23.1	15.4	--	7.0
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services	100.0	12.6	19.4	11.7	21.4	26.2	2.9	6.8	9.0
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	100.0	4.9	19.8	35.8	13.6	8.6	2.5	17.3	4.0

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 45. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total	2,190	110	--	110	--	2,070	130	--	--	--	1,030	--	--	810
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	190	--	--	--	--	190	20	--	--	--	90	--	--	80
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	1,110	80	--	80	--	1,030	30	--	--	--	640	--	--	310
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	320	--	--	--	--	300	40	--	--	--	140	--	--	70
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	140	--	--	--	--	130	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Not reported	140	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	330	--	--	--	--	330	20	--	--	--	250	--	--	60
1 hour to less than 2 hours	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	40
2 hours to less than 4 hours	930	90	--	90	--	840	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	400
4 hours to less than 6 hours	220	--	--	--	--	210	20	--	--	--	60	--	--	120
6 hours to less than 8 hours	240	--	--	--	--	240	40	--	--	--	120	--	--	50
8 hours to less than 10 hours	90	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
10 hours to less than 12 hours	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
12 hours to less than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	140	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Monday	440	--	--	--	--	430	30	--	--	--	290	--	--	110
Tuesday	240	--	--	--	--	240	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Wednesday	320	70	--	70	--	250	40	--	--	--	50	--	--	140
Thursday	540	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	50
Friday	410	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	170
Saturday	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 46. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport-ation, and utilities [4]	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra-tion
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	8.7	--	--	--	--	9.2	15.4	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	9.9
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	50.7	72.7	--	72.7	--	49.8	23.1	--	--	--	62.1	--	--	38.3
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	14.6	--	--	--	--	14.5	30.8	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	8.6
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.3	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	9.1	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.0
Not reported	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	15.1	--	--	--	--	15.9	15.4	--	--	--	24.3	--	--	7.4
1 hour to less than 2 hours	5.9	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	4.9
2 hours to less than 4 hours	42.5	81.8	--	81.8	--	40.6	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	--	49.4
4 hours to less than 6 hours	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.1	15.4	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	14.8
6 hours to less than 8 hours	11.0	--	--	--	--	11.6	30.8	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	6.2
8 hours to less than 10 hours	4.1	--	--	--	--	3.4	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
12 hours to less than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
Monday	20.1	--	--	--	--	20.8	23.1	--	--	--	28.2	--	--	13.6
Tuesday	11.0	--	--	--	--	11.6	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.0
Wednesday	14.6	63.6	--	63.6	--	12.1	30.8	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	17.3
Thursday	24.7	--	--	--	--	25.1	--	--	--	--	42.7	--	--	6.2
Friday	18.7	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	19.4	--	--	21.0
Saturday	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.8

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining areprovided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal,and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

[4] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 47. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2009

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,190 cases]	100.0	9.1	17.8	22.4	16.0	20.5	4.1	10.5	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	2
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	--	--	42.1	31.6	--	--	15.8	7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	7.2	19.8	18.9	19.8	24.3	3.6	5.4	9
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	25.0	12.5	15.6	12.5	15.6	--	15.6	5
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	--	--	42.9	--	28.6	--	--	4
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	--	20.0	20.0	--	--	--	40.0	11
Not reported	100.0	--	--	35.7	--	42.9	--	--	13
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.2	54.5	9.1	12.1	--	--	--	2
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	--	23.1	46.2	23.1	--	--	--	4
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	--	4.3	22.6	23.7	30.1	4.3	12.9	9
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	22.7	27.3	--	--	13.6	--	22.7	3
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	25.0	--	20.8	12.5	--	--	16.7	4
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	4
12 hours to less than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	100.0	--	--	35.7	--	42.9	--	--	13
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	8
Monday	100.0	15.9	18.2	6.8	4.5	45.5	--	6.8	15
Tuesday	100.0	12.5	12.5	58.3	--	--	--	12.5	3
Wednesday	100.0	9.4	--	25.0	9.4	34.4	--	15.6	15
Thursday	100.0	--	37.0	13.0	38.9	--	--	5.6	4
Friday	100.0	14.6	7.3	39.0	9.8	19.5	9.8	--	5
Saturday	100.0	--	25.0	--	--	18.8	--	50.0	17

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 48. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	96.0	4.4	--	--	34.5	19.6	3.5	18.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
Gender:												
Male	125.3	8.1	--	--	45.3	18.2	2.9	21.5	3.9	6.7	5.8	2.8
Female	71.8	--	--	--	25.6	20.8	4.1	15.3	4.1	--	2.5	4.0
Age:												
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	6.3	--	--	4.4	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	145.8	--	--	--	72.1	28.6	--	34.2	11.9	6.0	13.7	--
45 to 54	143.1	5.0	--	--	71.3	57.4	--	34.7	5.4	--	--	11.8
55 to 64	71.7	--	--	--	20.2	7.8	9.9	11.8	--	8.1	--	--
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 48. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total	96.0	17.1	9.6	3.3	3.3	--	20.8	--
Gender:								
Male	125.3	27.3	16.9	6.0	2.4	--	21.0	--
Female	71.8	8.7	3.6	--	4.0	--	20.7	--

Age:								
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	15.1	11.8	3.3	--	--	20.3	--
35 to 44	145.8	7.3	--	--	--	--	26.3	--
45 to 54	143.1	27.1	21.0	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	71.7	27.7	--	9.4	14.8	--	5.9	--
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 49. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total	96.0	33.3	8.8	1.9	1.3	--	4.6	2.4	--	--
Gender:										
Male	125.3	34.9	7.2	2.3	2.3	--	3.8	4.7	--	--
Female	71.8	31.9	10.1	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	11.3	4.2	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--
35 to 44	145.8	41.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	143.1	78.3	15.2	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--
55 to 64	71.7	30.0	18.4	6.0	6.0	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 49. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total	96.0	--	--	5.2	--	1.0	26.1	3.2	12.6
Gender:									
Male	125.3	--	--	11.4	--	2.2	33.3	2.4	25.5

Female	71.8	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	3.9	1.9
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	--	--	3.4	--	3.3	8.0	--	17.2
35 to 44	145.8	--	--	17.7	--	--	53.3	--	18.3
45 to 54	143.1	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	12.5
55 to 64	71.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--	6.5
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 50. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	96.0	--	12.1	2.8	3.6	2.1	11.5	6.9	10.4	10.4	30.7	--	13.4	8.7
Gender:														
Male	125.3	--	9.1	3.5	2.3	4.3	20.0	11.6	14.2	14.2	33.3	--	21.6	15.6
Female	71.8	--	14.6	2.2	4.7	--	4.4	3.0	7.3	7.3	28.5	--	6.7	3.0
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	7.6	--	20.5	5.0
35 to 44	145.8	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	8.9	8.2	8.2	61.4	--	33.5	29.2
45 to 54	143.1	--	46.7	--	12.0	--	28.2	23.5	28.6	28.6	13.8	--	--	--
55 to 64	71.7	--	8.6	8.9	--	--	--	--	11.6	11.6	25.1	--	--	--
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	243.6	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 51. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2009

Characteristic	Local Government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total	96.0	13.8	4.8	5.7	3.3	1.1	18.0	1.8	21.0	18.4
Gender:										
Male	125.3	15.6	7.9	5.0	2.7	--	11.3	2.9	23.2	19.2
Female	71.8	12.3	2.2	6.2	--	--	23.6	--	19.2	17.7
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	9.0	3.9	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--
35 to 44	145.8	9.1	--	8.7	--	--	26.9	--	13.2	10.2
45 to 54	143.1	18.9	8.0	--	--	--	--	7.1	69.1	63.4
55 to 64	71.7	25.6	7.1	16.1	--	--	7.0	--	20.1	17.3
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	243.6	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 51. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2009

Occupation	Local Government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total	96.0	--	4.8	10.8	9.8	--	4.5	3.4	1.0	--	19.3
Gender:											
Male	125.3	--	9.1	20.3	18.2	--	8.3	6.3	--	--	32.0

Female	71.8	--	--	2.9	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	8.8
Age:											
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	50.8	--	--	19.0	15.9	--	10.6	7.4	3.2	--	3.5
35 to 44	145.8	--	17.6	22.1	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	48.9
45 to 54	143.1	--	6.0	--	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--	27.7
55 to 64	71.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.6
65 and over	252.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies

Data Users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Source of Injury

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted. The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES HIGHLIGHTS

Industry

- There were 142 total fatalities in Missouri in 2009.
    - One hundred, thirty-six fatalities were in private industry. Six fatalities were in government.
    - Eighty-seven fatalities were in private industry, goods-producing sectors. Forty-nine fatalities were in private industry, service-providing sectors.
    - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:

        - natural resources and mining with 46;
        - construction with 37; and
        - trade, transportation, and utilities with 20.
    - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
        - agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 45;
        - construction with 37; and
        - retail trade with 11.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 59 of the total occupational fatalities.
    - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 34 (57.6%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities. Service-providing sectors accounted for 25 (42.4%) of the fatalities.
    - The construction sector accounted for 27 (45.8%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
    - Within construction, specialty trade contractors accounted for 19 of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for six of the total occupational fatalities.
    - Five (83.3%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
    - Three (50.0%) of the government workers were in public administration.
    - Within public administration, police protection accounted for three of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 77 of the total occupational fatalities.
    - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 53 (68.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities. Service-providing sectors accounted for 24 (31.2%) of the fatalities.
    - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 43 (55.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
    - Within agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, all other miscellaneous crop farming accounted for 35 of the fatalities.

Location

- The locations of the total occupational fatalities were:
    - 28.2% farm;
    - 26.8% street or highway;
    - 14.8% industrial place or premises; and
    - 13.4% public building.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
    - 59 (41.5%) transportation incidents;
    - 27 (19.0%) contact with objects and equipment;
    - 24 (16.9%) assaults and violent acts;
    - 20 (14.1%) falls; and
    - 10 (7.0%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (59) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2009.

- Highway incidents accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Non-highway incidents accounted for 21 of the transportation incidents.
- Management occupations accounted for 22 of the transportation incidents. Twelve of the transportation incidents were in transportation and material moving occupations.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector accounted for 23 of the transportation incidents. Thirteen of the transportation incidents were in the construction private industry sector.

Homicides

- Fifteen of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
  - Fourteen of the homicides were homicides by shooting.
  - Fourteen of the homicides were in the private industry service-providing sectors.
  - Seven of the homicides were in sales and related occupations. All seven were homicides by shooting.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (61) of the total fatalities.
- Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the secondary source for most (27) of the total fatalities.

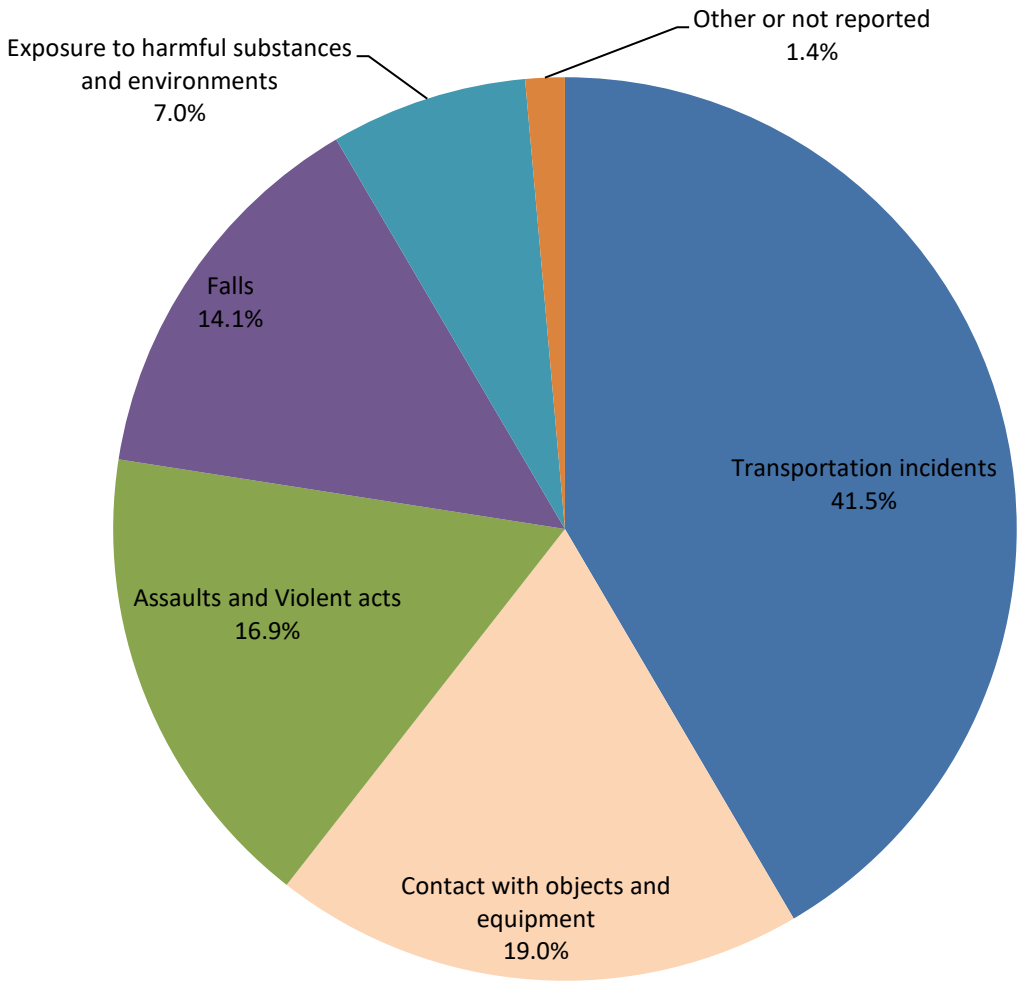
Occupation

- Management occupations was the occupational group with the most (43) fatal occupational injuries.
  - Twenty-two of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
  - Farmers and ranchers accounted for 41 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.
- There were 30 occupational fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
  - Ten of the fatalities in construction and extraction occupations were transportation incidents.
  - First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers accounted for 12 of the occupational fatalities within the construction and extraction occupations.

Worker characteristics

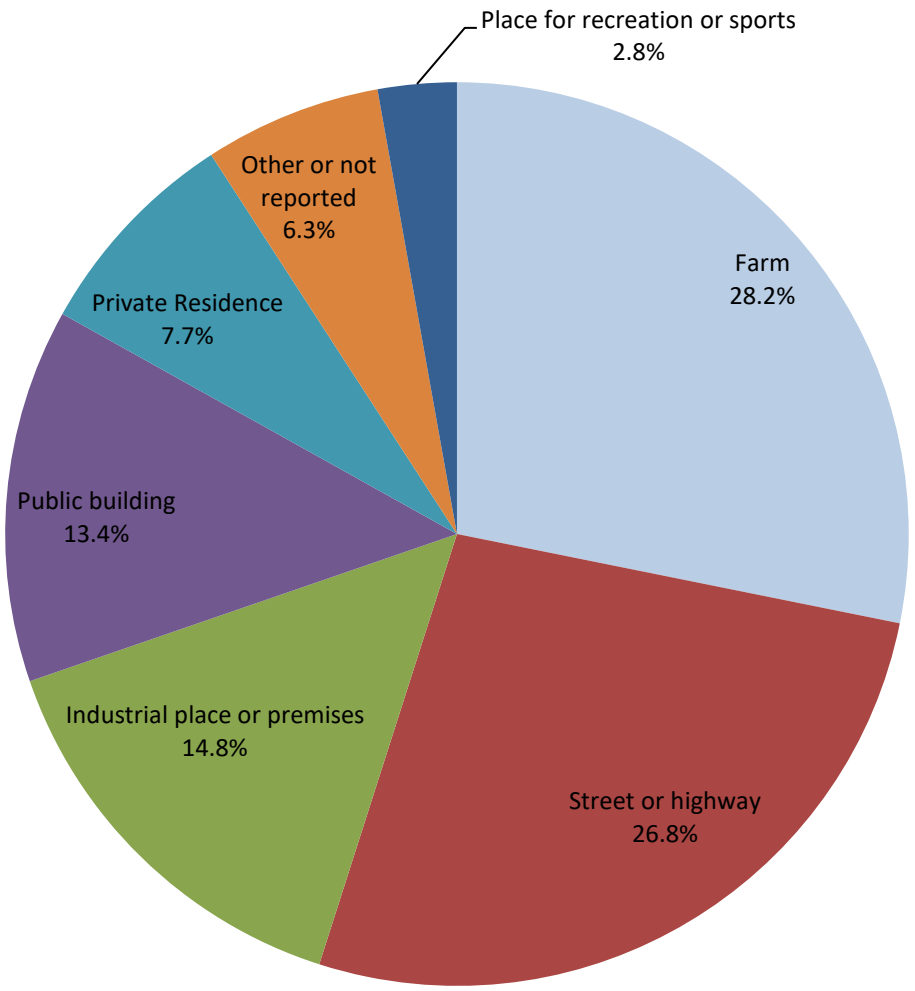
- Men accounted for 131 (92.3%) of the 142 fatal occupational injuries.
  - Fifty-three (40.5%) of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
- Workers aged 55 to 64 years accounted for 33 (23.2%) of the occupational fatalities.
  - Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 32 (22.5%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 124 (87.3%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
  - Black, non-Hispanic workers accounted for seven (4.9%) of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for six (4.2%) of the occupational fatalities.
  - Asian workers accounted for five (3.5%) of the fatalities.

Chart A-1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2009, all ownerships (142 total fatal injuries)



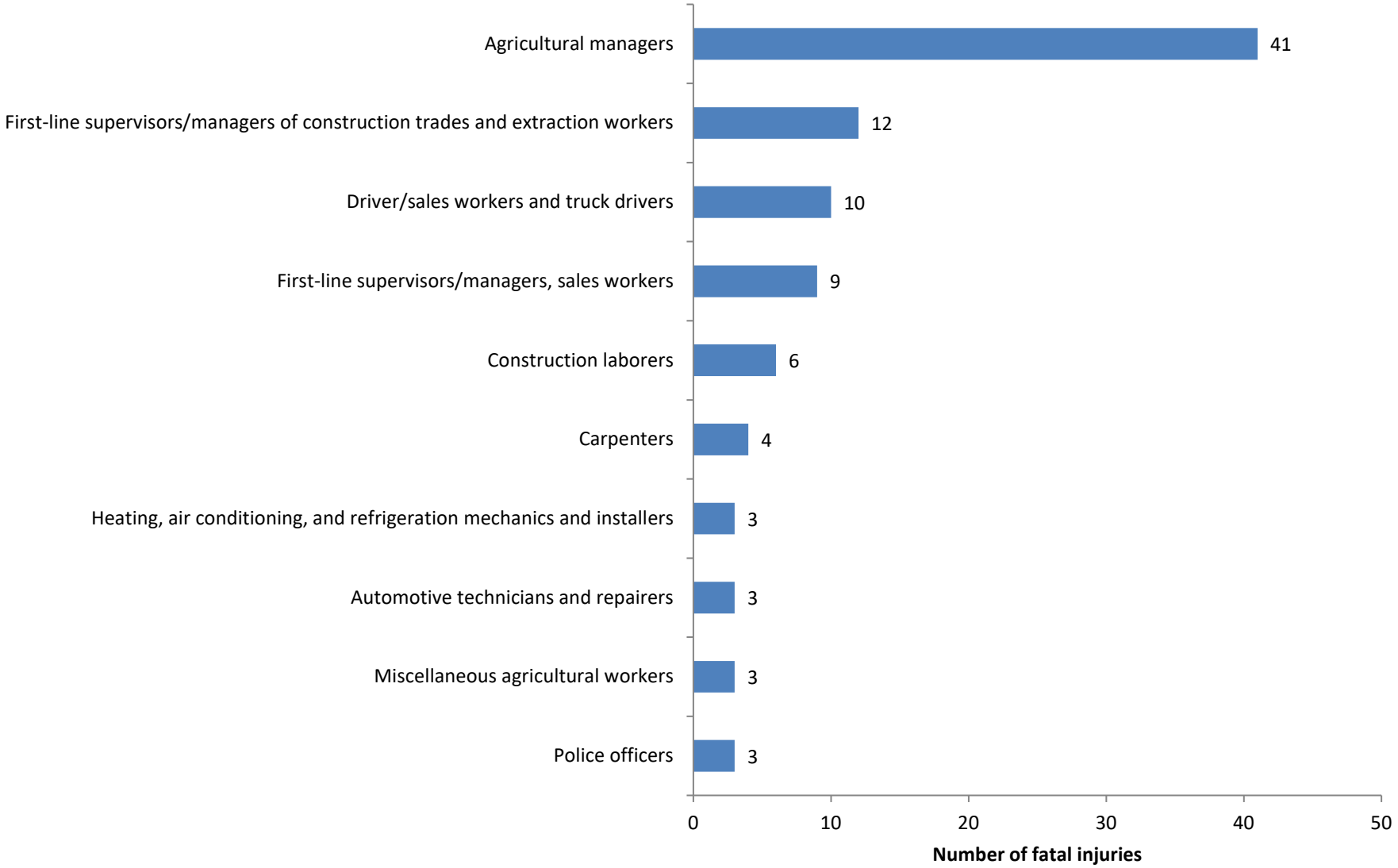
Transporta	59	Total	142
Contact wit	27		
Assaults ar	24		
Falls	20		
Exposure t	10		
Other or nc	2		
Fires and explosions			

Chart A-2. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2009, all ownerships (142 total fatal injuries)



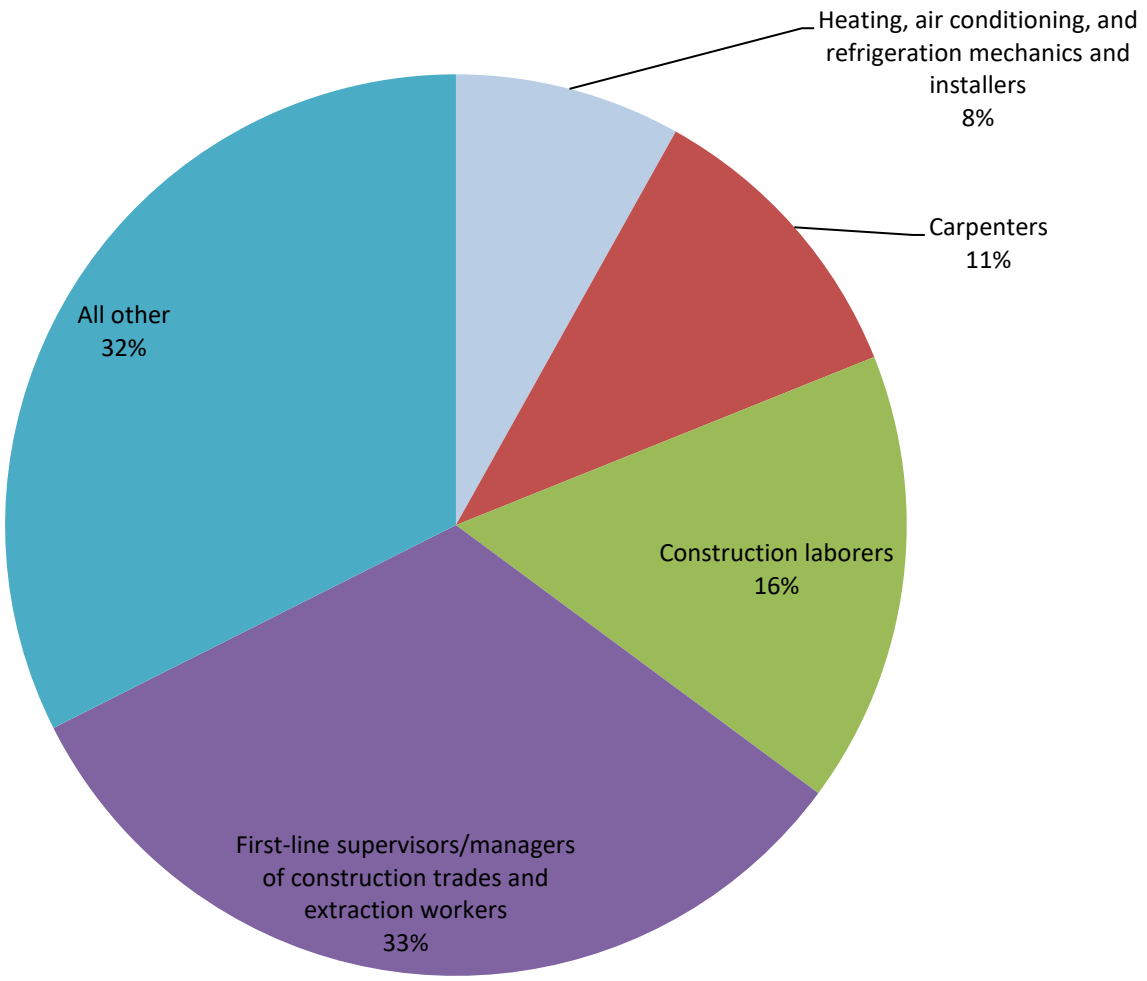
Farm	40	Total	142
Street or hi	38		
Industrial p	21		
Public build	19		
Private Res	11		
Other or no	9		
Place for re	4		
Mine, Quarry			
Residential institutions			

Chart A-3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, 2009, Missouri, all ownerships (142 total fatal injuries)



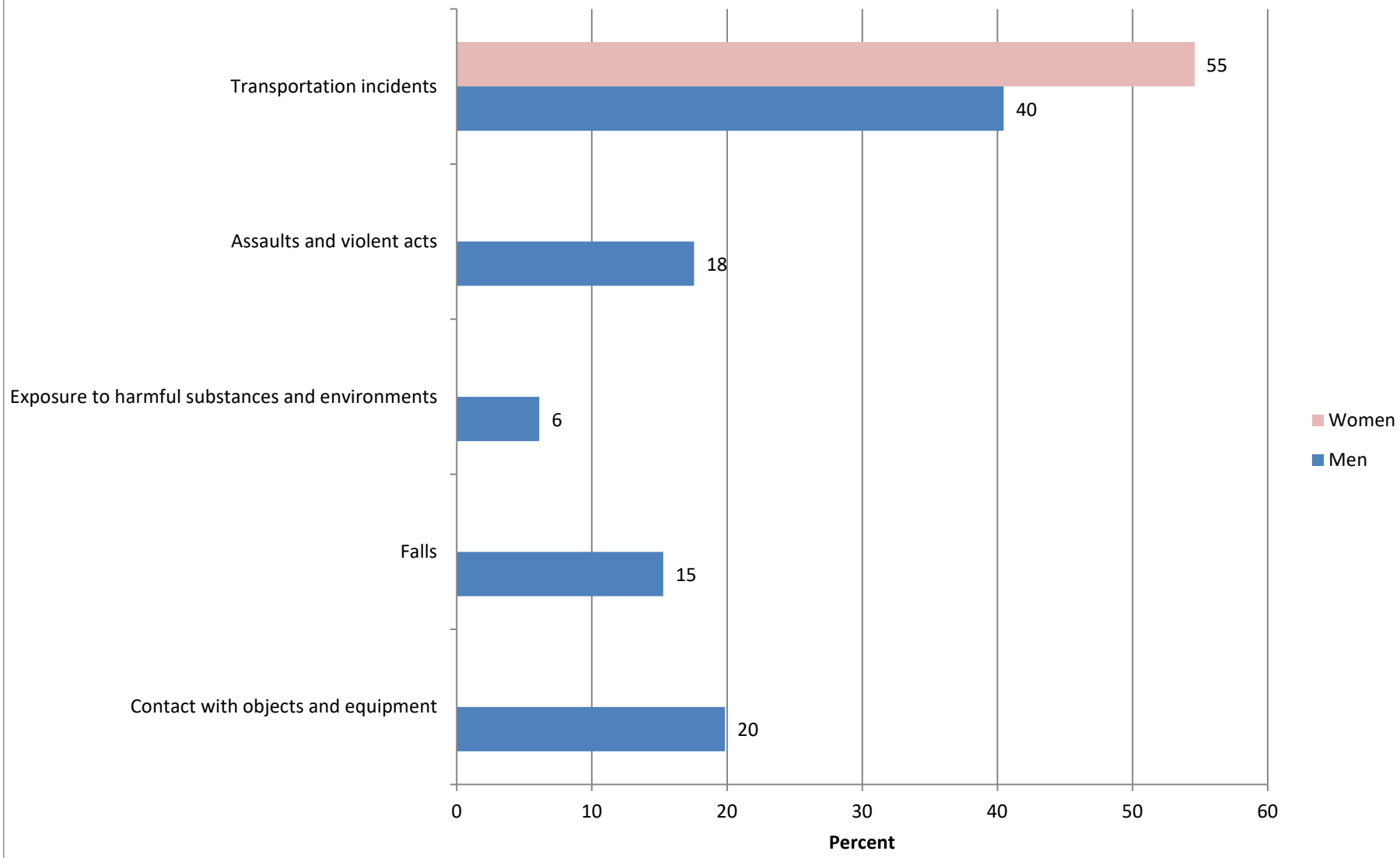
Police offic	3	Total	142
Miscellane	3		
Automotive	3		
Heating, ai	3		
Carpenters	4		
Constructic	6		
First-line su	9		
Driver/sale	10		
First-line su	12		
Agricultura	41		

Chart A-4. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, Missouri, 2009, private industry (37 total fatal injuries)



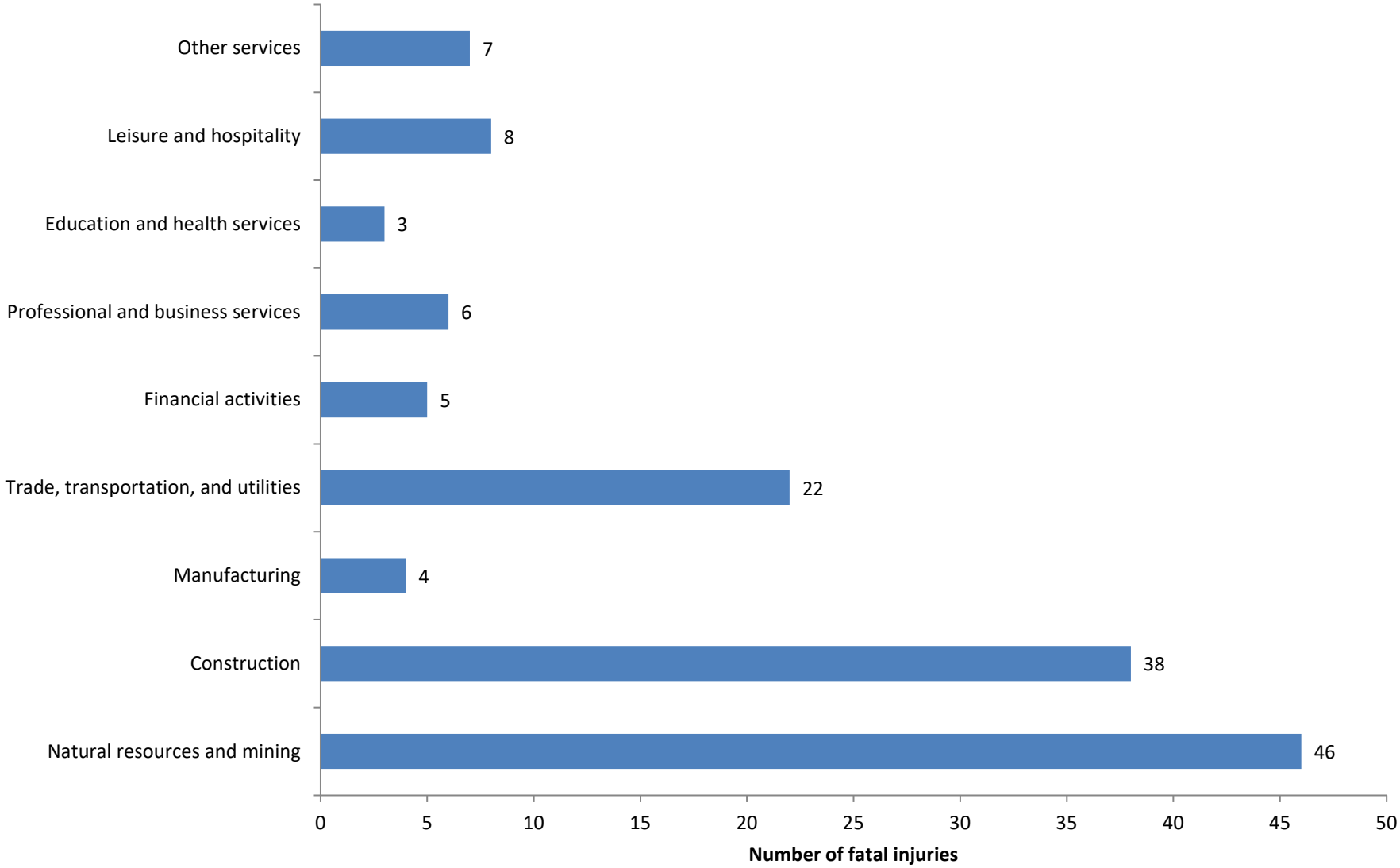
Heating, ai	3
Carpenters	4
Constructic	6
First-line su	12
All other	12

Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, 2009, Missouri, (131 men, 11 women)



Contact wit	20		131	MTotal
Falls	15		11	FTotal
Exposure t	6			
Assaults ar	18			
Transporta	40	55		

Chart A-6. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2009, Missouri, all ownerships (142 total fatal injuries)



Natural res	46
Constructic	38
Manufactur	4
Trade, tran	22
Financial a	5
Professiona	6
Education a	3
Leisure and	8
Other servi	7
Total	142

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		142	59	24	27	20	10	--
Private Industry		136	56	24	27	18	9	--
Goods Producing		87	38	--	24	14	7	--
Natural Resources and Mining		46	23	--	18	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	45	23	--	17	--	--	--
Crop Production	111	37	20	--	14	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming	1119	36	19	--	14	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming	11199	36	19	--	14	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	111998	36	19	--	14	--	--	--
Animal Production	112	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		37	13	--	4	13	5	--
Construction	23	37	13	--	4	13	5	--
Construction of buildings	236	10	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Building Construction	2361	8	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Building Construction	23611	8	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Remodelers	236118	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	2373	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	23731	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	23	9	--	--	9	3	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	2381	9	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofing Contractors	23816	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors	2382	7	--	--	--	4	--	--
Electrical Contractors	23821	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	23822	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2389	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Service providing		49	18	21	3	4	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		20	7	8	--	4	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	11	3	6	--	--	--	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation	484	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking	4841	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	48412	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	484121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities		5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Real Estate	531	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		8	4	3	--	--	--	--
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	711	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator Sports	7112	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Spectator Sports	71121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Spectator Sports	711219	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services		7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance	811	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	8111	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	81111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Automotive Repair	811111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government[6]		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

[2] Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

[5] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2009

Industry[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	142	59	26	21	8	4	15	14	--
Private Industry	136	56	25	20	7	4	15	14	--
Goods Producing	87	38	12	19	5	--	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining	46	23	4	18	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	45	23	4	18	--	--	--	--	--
Crop Production	37	20	4	15	--	--	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming	36	19	4	14	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming	36	19	4	14	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	36	19	4	14	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	37	13	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Construction	37	13	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Remodelers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors	23	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Industry[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Service providing	49	18	13	--	--	--	14	13	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	20	7	7	--	--	--	5	5	--
Wholesale Trade	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	11	3	3	--	--	--	4	4	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	6	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real Estate	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Industry[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Spectator Sports	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator Sports	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Spectator Sports	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Food Services and Drinking Places	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Other Services	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Automotive Repair	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government[3]	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

[2] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[3] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry [1] sector, Missouri, 2009

Primary source and secondary source[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	142	87	46	37	4	49	20	--	5	6	3	8	7
Primary Source[4]													
Chemicals and chemical products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, medicines	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	20	15	9	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural and garden machinery	6	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	9	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	20	14	--	13	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18	13	--	12	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	10	8	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	61	41	27	12	--	18	7	--	--	3	--	4	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	35	17	4	12	--	16	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Automobile	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck	23	13	3	9	--	9	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Dump truck	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	7	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	25	5	3	--	--	19	7	--	3	--	--	3	5
Ammunition	20	--	--	--	--	18	7	--	3	--	--	3	4
Bullets	20	--	--	--	--	18	7	--	3	--	--	3	4
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry [1] sector, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Primary source and secondary source[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Secondary Source[5]													
Containers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	7	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	5	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	27	10	7	3	--	16	6	--	3	--	--	3	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	15	--	--	--	--	14	5	--	3	--	--	3	--
Robber	9	--	--	--	--	9	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	10	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	10	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	17	14	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	6	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry [1] sector, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Primary source and secondary source[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	15	9	7	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	12	6	5	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck	10	5	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

[2] Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

[5] The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the primary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
		Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	142	59	24	27	20	10	--
Management occupations	43	22	--	15	--	--	--
Other management occupations	43	22	--	15	--	--	--
Agricultural managers	41	21	--	15	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers	41	21	--	15	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	14	--	10	--	3	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers	9	--	8	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9	--	8	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	30	10	--	4	10	4	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	3	--	--
Construction trades workers	18	6	--	--	7	--	--
Carpenters	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Carpenters	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009 - Continued

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
		Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9	7	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

[2] Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

[5] Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2009

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	142	59	26	21	8	4	15	14	--
Management occupations	43	22	5	16	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	43	22	5	16	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers	41	21	4	16	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers	41	21	4	16	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	14	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	--
Supervisors, sales workers	9	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	7	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Office and administrative support occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	30	10	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	18	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transporta-tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	12	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

[2] Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2009

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[1]					
		Transportation incidents[2]	Assaults and violent acts[3]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	142	59	24	27	20	10	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers[4]	65	28	10	8	15	4	--
Self-employed[5]	77	31	14	19	5	6	--
Gender							
Men	131	53	23	26	20	8	--
Women	11	6	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	22	7	4	5	3	3	--
35 to 44 years	21	8	5	--	3	3	--
45 to 54 years	32	16	4	7	4	--	--
55 to 64 years	33	14	4	7	6	--	--
65 years and over	25	11	4	5	4	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin[6]							
White, non-Hispanic	124	54	15	25	19	9	--
Black, non-Hispanic	7	3	3	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[2] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

[3] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

[4] May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

[5] Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

[6] Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry [1] sector, Missouri, 2009

Event or exposure[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	142	87	46	37	4	49	20	--	5	6	3	8	7
Contact with objects and equipment	27	24	18	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	13	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment	8	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects or equipment on floor or ground level	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	12	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	14	--	13	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	17	14	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	5	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ingestion of substance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	59	38	23	13	--	18	7	--	--	4	--	4	--
Highway accident	26	12	4	7	--	13	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	8	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road	7	5	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	10	4	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	9	3	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	21	19	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	18	17	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	15	14	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	8	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry [1] sector, Missouri, 2009 - continued

Event or exposure[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Informa-tion	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	24	--	--	--	--	21	8	--	4	--	--	3	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	15	--	--	--	--	14	5	--	3	--	--	3	--
Shooting	14	--	--	--	--	13	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Self-inflicted injury	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

[2] Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall from a ladder.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: (N/W) X 100,000, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.

Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.

Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.

Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.**Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
2. **Respiratory conditions.**Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;

2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;
3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.